

MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



Published Quarterly By

The State Historical Society of Missouri

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

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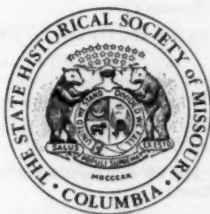
Missouri Historical Review

Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor

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MORE COMMENTS ON THE NEW FORMAT OF THE REVIEW

It is indeed a handsome and impressive quarterly.—MISS DEE KNAPP, *Ladies' Home Journal*, New York, N.Y.

The latest number of the *Review* came and I took great delight in reading it through from cover to cover. I want to compliment you on the new appearance. The new cover, new paper, new print, and the many excellent illustrations make this number outstanding.—F. L. WILEY, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

I like the new cover of our magazine. We are really getting glamorous.—MICHAEL PRICE, Columbia.

I wish to compliment you on the new and more attractive cover design. This is a great improvement over the old cover.—ARTHUR JOHNSON, Marceline.

We enjoy the *Review* and we like the new cover on the October number very much, also the pictures.—FRED A. ROBINS, Macon.

Do not know when I ever enjoyed an issue of the *Historical Review* as I enjoyed the one I received this week. The cover and format in general are nice.—ESTHER DOWNS BISHOP, Kansas City.

That is a fine *Review* you are getting out, worthy of the excellent content.—BARTLETT BODER, St. Joseph.

How very attractive the cover of the October number is! Everyone here was "Oh! and Ahing" over it.—MRS. J. E. GOLLADAY, Otterville.

May I add my congratulations to those of so many others on the splendid format of the *Review*?—HARRY GERSHENSON, St. Louis.

I want to congratulate you on the very attractive number you got out this last issue.—BURT H. ROWE, Silkeston.

I am pleased with the contents and the general improvement in make-up of the *Review*.—HOWARD B. LANG, Columbia.

Congratulations on the beautiful and also interesting October number.—MRS. ROBERT L. MOTLEY, Bowling Green.

The new cover on the October *Review* is very attractive!—MRS. LESLIE W. CORDER, Waverly.

I am proud of my copy of the *Missouri Historical Review* and shall always keep each issue.—MRS. HAROLD MCALLISTER, Moberly.

Incidentally, the new binding is certainly very attractive.—JO. W. BARR, Rolla.

I like the cover and frontispiece. Drawings and pictures are very appealing to me.—J. A. HEMPHILL, Kennett.

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MUSEUMS AND MUSEUM COLLECTIONS IN MISSOURI OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Directed by FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER¹

Compiled by RUBY M. ROBINS²

III

ST. LOUIS CITY



Academy of Science of St. Louis Museum

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF ST. LOUIS. 4642 Lindell Boulevard.

Field and Collections: Science collection includes the Whelpley Collection of Indian Artifacts of the Midwest; a room illustrating the archaeology of eastern Missouri; representative collection of textiles of the American Indian; Hurter Collection of Birds from the St. Louis area; display of mineralogy, geology, and paleontology; Prokes Collection of Gems; an aeronautical exhibit; and others.

General Description: Academy of Science of St. Louis was organized in 1856, and subsequently a museum was founded in the east wing of the St. Louis Medical College. In 1869 the museum was destroyed by fire. A second museum was opened in 1903 at 3717 Olive Street, but was placed in storage in the late 1920s. Museum opened in present quarters in 1943.

¹FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER has been secretary and librarian of the Society and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review* since 1915.

²For vita see p. 262.

Maintained by: Academy of Science of St. Louis trust fund and donations.

Admission: Free. 3 p. m. to 9 p. m. Monday; 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Tuesday through Saturday.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INCORPORATED, COLLECTION. 721 Pestalozzi Street.

Field and Collections: History and industrial collection includes items relating to the history of the brewery plant and methods of packing the product. Also collection of paintings by Oscar E. Berninghaus depicting "Epoch Making Events in American History."

General Description: Collection, assembled by field force and wholesalers under direction of Brewery Sales Division, begun about 1933.

Maintained by: Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

Admission: Free. Guided tours at specified hours.

BOATMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS ART COLLECTION. Boatmen's National Bank, 300 N. Broadway, first floor lobby.

Field and Collections: Art collection includes three Bingham paintings, "County Election," "Stump Speaking," and "Verdict of the People." Also on display are prints and paintings by John James Audubon, Oscar E. Berninghaus, Frederick Remington, and others.

General Description: Private collection on public display made by Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis. Bingham collection begun in 1937. Present display arranged in 1950.

Maintained by: Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis.

Admission: Free. 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Monday through Friday.

CAMPBELL HOUSE MUSEUM. 1508 Locust Street.

Field and Collections: Historic house museum. History collection includes furniture and clothes from the 1850s.

General Description: House, built in 1851 by John H. Hall, was bought from the estate of Cornelia Wilson by Robert Campbell (fur trader and explorer) in 1854. In 1942 the house was bought from Yale University by Stix, Baer, and Fuller Company of St.

Louis, and presented to the people of St. Louis through the Campbell House Foundation (formed in 1941). Restoration cost supplied by Campbell House Foundation, furnishings bought by the William Clark Society, the Advertising Club of St. Louis, the Colonial Dames of America, Mrs. B. B. Culver, Joseph Desloge, Mrs. Grace Ashley Papin, and others.

Maintained by: The Campbell House Foundation.

Admission: Charge of 30¢, adults; 10¢, children; public school classes admitted free. 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday and Monday; 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Tuesday through Saturday.



Photo by Trefts

Campbell House

CHEROKEE CAVE AND MUSEUM. 300 South Broadway at Cherokee.

Field and Collections: Miscellaneous history collection includes Damascus Palace display from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904; various curios and objects of art; and fossil specimens. Cave, formerly used by old Lemp Brewery to store beer, forms a part of museum exhibit. Guide employed.

General Description: Private museum is the project of Lee Hess, opened to the public in 1950.

Maintained by: Lee Hess.

Admission: Charge of \$1.25, adults; 60¢, children from 6 to 16. 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily.

CITY ART MUSEUM OF ST. LOUIS. Forest Park.

Field and Collections: Art collection designed to illustrate the history of art. Highly diversified collection includes outstanding Chinese art; and Medieval, Renaissance, Baroque, and Modern art. Related to Missouri history are: The George Caleb Bingham paintings "Portrait of Dr. Oscar Potter;" "Landscape with Cattle;"



Photo by Plaget

City Art Museum of St. Louis

"Raftsmen Playing Cards;" "Self-Portrait;" "The Jolly Flatboatmen;" "The County Election;" "An Old Field Horse;" "Wood-Boat;" "Daniel Boone Escorting a Band of Pioneers into the Western Country" (this canvas property of Washington University of St. Louis); and the Missouri Room of Howard County, 1832. Other period rooms on display.

General Description: The City Art Museum is the successor of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts organized at Wash-

ington University in 1879; Wayman Crow provided a building at 19th and Locust in 1881. A portion of the Palace of Art of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, built in Forest Park by grant of the City of St. Louis became the home of the museum. In 1907 a state law was enacted to establish and support an art museum by city property tax. The City Art Museum as now constituted was inaugurated in 1912. Among services provided are special exhibitions, lectures, public school programs, loan exhibits, quarterly and monthly publications, and others.

Maintained by: City of St. Louis.

Admission: Free. 2:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. Monday; 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Tuesday through Sunday.

DIVISION OF AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION, ST. LOUIS BOARD OF EDUCATION MUSEUM SERVICE. 1517 South Theresa Avenue. Loan material on first floor; displays arranged on second floor.

Field and Collection: General collection (art-history-science) includes the audio-visual loan materials for use by school personnel and other groups, and displays arranged on the premises. Loan material as used by the St. Louis public schools and related groups is known as the "Museum on Wheels." Featured displays on the premises include a collection of exhibits on early American life and the Stratford Lee Morton Antique Lamp Collection consisting of more than 700 specimens of lamps dating from about 2000 B. C. up to

the period of the gas light. This collection is on indefinite loan from the Union Electric Company of St. Louis.

General Description: The Division of Audio-Visual Education was founded in 1905, as the Educational Museum of the St. Louis Public Schools under the leadership of F. Louis Soldan, Carl W. Rathmann, and Miss Amelia Meissner. Present name adopted in 1945.

Maintained by: The St. Louis Board of Education, City of St. Louis.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Friday.

EUGENE FIELD HOUSE. 634 South Broadway.

Field and Collections: Historic house museum, birthplace of Eugene Field in 1850. History collection includes Eugene Field memorabilia and articles of clothes and furniture associated with Field and his family.

General Description: The Field house was built in 1845 on land owned in succession by Joseph Tayon, Pierre Laclede, Auguste Chouteau, Thomas F. Riddick, the Bank of Missouri, Thomas Biddle as trustee for Virginia Lawless, Julius and Edward Walsh, and the St. Louis Board of Education. By an act of Congress in 1812 land east of the mill tract survey line (about 15 feet east of Broadway) was granted to St. Louis for the use of the public schools. The school board acquired 62 feet of Broadway frontage for this land by agreement with the Walshes in 1839. In 1934 the lessee of the property made plans to raze the house. This action was halted and the house preserved as a museum as the result of an editorial by Irving Dilliard in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*; the generosity and efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse P. Henry; the contribution of \$1,800 by the public school children for restoration work; and the work and interest of many



Courtesy St. Louis Board of Education
Eugene Field House

others. Julia Comstock Field and members of the family gave many of the items on display in the house in which Eugene Field lived from 1850 to 1856.

Maintained by: The St. Louis Board of Education, City of St. Louis.

Admission: Free. 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Tuesday through Sunday. Closed Mondays and the first Tuesday of each month.

INTERNATIONAL SHOE COMPANY MUSEUM. 1509 Washington Avenue, third floor.

Field and Collections: History collection includes over 1,400 antique shoes of American make dating from 1750 to 1925. Also shoes from many foreign countries.

General Description: Collection begun in 1833 by an executive of the International Shoe Company.

Maintained by: International Shoe Company of St. Louis.

Admission: Free. 8:45 a. m. to 4:45 p. m. Monday through Friday.

JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL. South Wing of Old Courthouse, Broadway and Market streets.



Old Courthouse

Field and Collections: Historic building and history collection of objects, relics, and dioramas depicting national expansion. The Old Courthouse was begun in 1839; the rotunda and west wing were opened in 1845; additions were made in 1853; and the entire building was completed in 1864 including the Carl Wimar murals combining classical allegories with historical events painted on the interior dome. Courthouse, in use until 1940, is also connected with the Dred Scott trials.

General Description: The Courthouse was made the headquarters for the Jefferson Na-

tional Expansion Memorial in 1936. This memorial, established as a national historic site and memorial under Executive Order of December, 1935, occupies over 82 acres on the west bank of the Mississippi River in the early business center of St. Louis. In 1936 the National Park Service undertook the development of the area as a historic site and memorial. Land was purchased with funds provided by the City of St. Louis and the federal government. The National Park Service is restoring the exterior and selected parts of the interior of the Old Courthouse to correspond to its appearance in 1870.

Maintained by: National Park Service, Interior Department, U. S. Government.

Admission: Free. 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Monday through Saturday; 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Sunday.

DECORATION OF THE GRAND HALL MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE OF ST. LOUIS, Third and Pine streets.

Field and Collections: Art collection consists of murals, painted on the ceiling of the Grand Hall occupying an area of about 50 by 179 feet, which portray the productiveness and glory of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley. European nations as well as Asia and Africa are represented. The border includes 35 names of the states of the Union and representations of merchant flags of the world.

General Description: Official records of the Merchants' Exchange make no reference to the murals. Since the names "Becker and Sciepevich—Decorative Artists," appear immediately adjacent to the murals on the ceiling, the work is credited to them. Murals were probably painted around 1875.

Maintained by: Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis.

Admission: Free. Access to the trading floor (Grand Hall) 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM, JEFFERSON MEMORIAL, Lindell and DeBaliviere.

Field and Collections: General collection (history-art-science) includes items related to events in the history of St. Louis, the State of Missouri, the Mississippi Valley, and the Louisiana Purchase Territory. On display are Lindbergh trophies, collection of western firearms, war trophies from the Indian wars through World



Courtesy Missouri Historical Society
Jefferson Memorial

sored by the St. Louis Fashion Creators, other manufacturing and retailing firms, and allied industries.

General Description: The Missouri Historical Society, organized in 1866 through the efforts of Elihu H. Shepard and other interested persons, is housed in a memorial building dedicated to Thomas Jefferson in 1913. The memorial is situated at what was the main entrance to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904. The society was previously located at 1600 Locust Street. Among the services provided is the Famous-Barr Company of St. Louis Educational Project of sponsored lectures to school and other groups.

Maintained by: Missouri Historical Society and endowment.

Admission: Free. 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN, SHAW HOUSE. 2315 Tower Grove Avenue.



Photo by Kohl

Shaw House

War I, volunteer fire department equipment, archaeological and modern Indian collections, historic art, collection of material from the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and others. It is proposed that a St. Louis Museum of Fashion room be established as a workshop for local designers. Proposal is sponsored by the St. Louis Fashion Creators, other manufacturing and retailing firms, and allied industries.

Field and Collections: Historic house museum, St. Louis home (built in 1849) of Henry Shaw, founder of the Missouri Botanical Garden in 1859. Henry Shaw memorabilia on display in front and back parlors and library.

General Description: Collection and display arranged by George T. Moore, director of the garden since 1912.

Maintained by: Missouri Botanical Garden.

Admission: Open on special occasions and on appointment, with approval of director.

MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES MUSEUM. Room 1112, Missouri Pacific Building, 13th and Olive.

Field and Collections: History collection includes railroadana displays of documents, letters, vouchers, timetables, photographs, maps, and related items particularly from Missouri Pacific history. Also material from railroads in same general area on display.

General Description: Museum established in 1945 on instructions of the late L. W. Baldwin, one-time president of the Missouri Pacific Lines.

Maintained by: Missouri Pacific Lines.

Admission: Free. 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Friday, on application at the information desk.

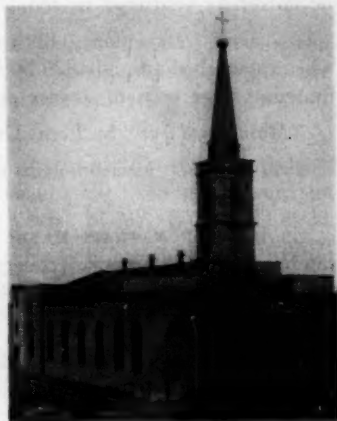
OLD CATHEDRAL MUSEUM. The Old Cathedral Church of St. Louis of France, 209 Walnut Street.

Field and Collections: History collection includes pictures, papers, books, and religious items connected especially with the history of the Catholic church in St. Louis.

General Description: Museum organized 1940 by His Excellency, the Most Reverend Mark K. Carroll, Bishop of Wichita, one-time pastor of the Old Cathedral.

Maintained by: Old Cathedral Catholic Church.

Admission: Charge of 10¢. 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.



Old Cathedral Church of St. Louis of France

ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY COLLECTION. St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, 510 Locust Street.

Field and Collections: Art collection includes sculpture and painting consisting of four Indian portraits by Catlin; a portrait

of William Clark by Chester Harding; a portrait of Joseph Charless, Jr., by W. Cogswell; "Westward the Star of Empire," by T. Kauffman; "View of Carondelet, 1841," by J. C. Wild; and a number of others.

General Description: Collection acquired by the library since its founding in 1846.

Maintained by: St. Louis Mercantile Library Association.

Admission: Free. 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Monday through Saturday.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY SCIENTIFIC MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM. DuBourg Hall, 221 North Grand (Scientific Museum), and Davis Shaughnessy Hall, 3674 Lindell (Historical Museum).

Field and Collections: General collection (science-history) includes a Scientific Museum consisting of a mineral collection, and a Historical Museum consisting chiefly of relics of the school, a Catholic university chartered in 1832 but established earlier.

General Description: Both museums formerly housed together when established around 1829 by Father Pierre Jean DeSmet. Both museums have been in storage since World War II.

Maintained by: St. Louis University.

Admission: Museum items in storage.

SCHOOL OF NATIONS MUSEUM AT THE PRINCIPIA. St. Louis campus of The Principia (college maintained as a private philanthropy by Christian Scientists), 4557 Page Boulevard.

Field and Collections: History collection includes displays illustrating social customs and handicrafts of many nations. Also on display are a collection of dolls in native dress of many European countries, Japanese festival dolls, costumes, flags, and related items.

General Description: Private school museum founded about 1927 by the efforts of Mrs. Hazel Buck Ewing.

Maintained by: School of Nations Fund donated by Mrs. Hazel Buck Ewing.

Admission: Free. Open to students and visitors of The Principia, not open to the general public.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL. 13th and Chestnut streets.

Field and Collections: History collection includes relics of the Civil War, the Spanish American War, and World Wars I and II. Collection arranged in east and west wings of first floor.

General Description: Funds for the memorial were raised by bond issue in 1923 on a city-wide vote. Dedication of the site made in 1936 by Franklin D. Roosevelt; dedication of memorial made by Bernard F. Dickmann in 1938. Soldiers' Memorial is in the center of five city blocks known as Memorial Plaza.



Photo by Trefts

Soldiers' Memorial

Maintained by: City of St. Louis.

Admission: Free. 9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. daily.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY COLLECTIONS. Lindell and Skinker. Maintained by the university through various schools, colleges, and departments. Admission free. Hours generally 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Friday.

College of Arts and Science Wulfinf Coin Collection: Ridgley Library. Greek, Byzantine, and Roman coins in bronze, silver, and gold, gift (for a limited number of years) of Mr. Wulfinf in 1928.

Civil Engineering Department Collection: Cupples I. Glass case of wood samples showing that wood constantly wet or dry will not decay. Display arranged about 1905.

Geology Department Collection: Wilson Hall. Teaching material includes rocks, minerals, and fossils enclosed in 50 glass cases. Collection begun about 1950.

Pathology Department Collection: Dispensary building. Some 2,000 specimens as used in teaching. Collection begun in 1915.

School of Medicine Anatomy Collection: Washington University Medical School building. Collection includes 1560 documented skeletons; 300 fetuses and embryos; 466 specimens of human material. Also microscopic slides related to comparative embryology. Collection begun in early 1920s by Dr. Terry.

School of Medicine Beaumont Collection: Beaumont Room, Library, School of Medicine. On display are notebooks and manuscripts, enclosed in a glass case, of Dr. William Beaumont, pioneer American physiologist. Material given to university by his granddaughter L. Beaumont Erwin in 1914.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY

CLAYTON

CONCORDIA HISTORICAL INSTITUTE COLLECTIONS. First floor Administration Building, Concordia Seminary, 801 DeMun Avenue.



Concordia Historical Institute Proposed Museum Building

Field and Collections: History collection, pertaining to history of Lutheran church in America and particularly to the Missouri Synod, includes documents, papers, and books relating to the church and to Saxon immigration to Missouri in 1839. Also a Reformation coin and medal collection and personal effects of pioneer Lutheran missionaries. A replica of

the first Evangelical Lutheran Seminary (1839) west of the Mississippi at Altenburg, Missouri, is on the campus.

General Description: Collection begun by Concordia Historical Institute charter members about 1927. It is planned to build a museum and research building in which one room of impressive size and design will be devoted to the various collections of the institute. Special displays will be featured.

Maintained by: Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, and membership in the Institute.

Admission: Free. Generally 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Monday through Friday, by appointment.

GLENCOE

LETTERMAN WILDLIFE EXHIBIT. Rockwoods Conservation Center, Glencoe Road, one mile from U. S. Highway 50.

Field and Collections: Science collection includes mounted

birds and animals, pictures, forestry specimens, geology specimens, and small live animals.

General Description: Exhibit, named in honor of George Leterman, naturalist, schoolteacher at Allentown, Missouri, was established in its own building by Conservation Commission in 1943.

Maintained by: Education Section of Conservation Commission, State of Missouri.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily.

KIRKWOOD

MUSEUM OF TRANSPORT. Barretts Station Road at Missouri Pacific tracks.

Field and Collections: History collection depicts the history of vehicular travel. Display includes locomotives, railroad cars, city transit equipment, automobiles, and horse-drawn equipment. Museum maintains a library on the history of transportation.

General Description: Museum founded in 1945 by the Museum of Transport Incorporated, an association headed by Dr. and Mrs. John P. Roberts.

Financial and material donations have been made by railroads, other industries, and by individuals and institutions. The Purdue University Collection of Railway Equipment assembled by the late W. F. M. Goss was given by Purdue in 1950.

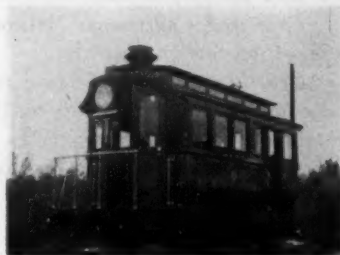
Maintained by: Members of the Museum of Transport, Inc. and by donations.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays only.

NATURAL BRIDGE AND BROWN ROAD

WABASH, FRISCO, AND PACIFIC ASSOCIATION NARROW GAUGE LINE. Natural Bridge and Brown Road.

Field and Collections: History collection of railroad equipment. Miniature railroad organized, managed, and operated along lines of



Reading "Black Diamond" Inspection Engine, A Museum of Transport Exhibit

actual rail transportation system. Old switches, switch stands, markers, signals, and telegraph equipment are preserved and used on a mile long, narrow gauge line. One freight train is run every Sunday morning, and three passenger trains in the afternoon. Locomotives and rolling stock are working models of engines and cars.

General Description: Wabash, Frisco, and Pacific Association was organized in 1939 by a group of thirty men. The WF&P is operated on a private estate.

Maintained by: Wabash, Frisco, and Pacific Association.

Admission: Free; donation box. 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. on Sundays.

WEBSTER GROVES

DR. GOOD LIBRARY AND MUSEUM. Eden Theological Seminary, 475 East Lockwood Road.

Field and Collections: History collection includes relics and curios from foreign countries.

General Description: Museum assembled by the Rev. James I. Good during the years 1910 to 1924. Items in museum supplemented by gifts from missionaries.

Maintained by: Eden Theological Seminary under the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Admission: Free. Open on request.

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY

STE. GENEVIEVE

Proposed Museum: "Louis Bolduc House." 123 South Main Street.

Field and Collections: Construction is under way to make the Louis Bolduc House, built according to Houck (*Hist. of Mo.*, I, 356) in 1784, a historic house museum. The Bolduc House, a large structure, is considered one of the most unchanged of the early houses. It was the home of Louis Bolduc (1734-1815) a prominent merchant and slave owner.



Pohl—State Highway Dept.

Louis Bolduc House

General Description: The house was bought by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State

of Missouri in 1948. Restoration of the interior and exterior is being done to bring the house to its early 1800 appearance.

Maintained by: The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Missouri.

Admission: Museum under construction.

STE. GENEVIEVE MUSEUM. Wing of Ste. Genevieve Public Library on Courthouse Square.

Field and Collections: History collection includes Indian, French, Spanish, and pioneer items as related to life in Ste. Genevieve. Also framed pictures and documents.

General Description: Museum and library were built in 1934 and dedicated in commemoration of the bicentennial of the founding of Ste. Genevieve. The building fund was raised by the Library Club, the museum committee, and by popular subscription.

Maintained by: Ste. Genevieve Museum and Public Library.

Admission: Charge of 10¢. 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Tuesday.



Dunker Studio

Ste. Genevieve Museum and
Public Library

SALINE COUNTY

ARROW ROCK

ARROW ROCK TAVERN. End of Main Street, off State Highway 41.

Field and Collections: Historic building museum. The tavern was built about 1834 by Joseph Huston to accommodate travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. Collection on display includes seven bedrooms furnished in antique, historic furnishings; one being equipped with bedroom furniture of Missouri Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson; another contains a canopied mahogany bed, an heirloom of the Sappington family. Also on display are pioneer relics, furnishings, and curios along with three portraits; "Governor Jackson,"

"Dr. John Sappington" (1776-1856, pioneer in medicinal use of quinine), and "Mrs. John Sappington," all by George Caleb Bingham.



Pohl—State Highway Department

Arrow Rock Tavern

General Description:

Through the efforts of Mrs. Nettie Dickson, Governor Arthur M. Hyde, and the Missouri State Society of the D. A. R., the tavern was bought by the State of Missouri in 1923 with an appropriation of \$5,000 made by the 52nd General Assembly. By terms of the law, approved April 2, 1923, the governor was required to place the tavern by contract in the custody of the

D. A. R. for "preservation and maintenance without cost to the State." The 53rd General Assembly, in a law approved May 4, 1925, appropriated \$6,000 toward restoration, provided the Missouri State Society of the D. A. R. would meet this with an equal amount, and would agree to assume responsibility for "permanently maintaining and conducting the Tavern as a place of historic interest." The D. A. R. accepted the terms, raised the required amount, and restoration of the tavern was made. In the name of Governor Arthur M. Hyde, Arrow Rock Tavern was formally opened and transferred to the state by the D. A. R. in 1926. By an act of the 64th General Assembly, approved March 5, 1948, Arrow Rock Tavern was annexed to Arrow Rock State Park. The D. A. R. administers the policy of the tavern, holding it as a concession by contract with the State Park Board.

Maintained by: The Missouri State Society of the D. A. R. pays operating expenses; the State Park Board, State of Missouri, pays maintenance expenses.

Admission: Charge of 25¢, except to lunch, dinner, and overnight guests. The D. A. R. operates the tavern as an inn on a non-profit basis, offering overnight lodging and serving lunch and dinner. Museum hours are 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.

ARROW ROCK ACADEMY. First building east of Arrow Rock Tavern.

Field and Collections: Historic building museum. Formerly a girls' school chartered by the legislature in 1843. Rooms are furnished with bedroom furnishings typical of the middle 1800s.

General Description: Display arranged by the D. A. R., was opened to the public in 1926.

Maintained by: The display is maintained by the Missouri State Society of the D. A. R. and the building by the State Park Board, State of Missouri.

Admission: Charge of 25¢ admission to tavern includes admission to the academy building. 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.



Pohl—State Highway Department
Arrow Rock Academy

MARSHALL

MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE GEOLOGY COLLECTION. Baity Hall, ground floor.

Field and Collections: Science collection includes rocks and minerals; remainder of collection including fossils is in storage.

General Description: Collection, begun in 1903 by the science department and used in teaching, includes the Pearl Irvine Collection, the Pearl Wiggins Collection, and a United States Geological Survey Collection.

Maintained by: Missouri Valley College.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday, when school is in session.

SCOTLAND COUNTY

ARBELA

ALEX. C. RIEBEL COLLECTION. Five miles northwest of Arbela, State Highway 4.

Field and Collections: Science collection includes extensive display of arrowheads and other Indian artifacts.

General Description: Private collection on public display begun by Alex. C. Riebel in 1893.

Maintained by: Alex. C. Riebel.

Admission: Free. Afternoons by appointment.

SHANNON COUNTY

EMINENCE

UNNAMED COLLECTION. J. H. Robinson's General Store.

Field and Collections: General collection (history-science) includes Indian relics and artifacts, pioneer items, foreign coins, documents, and curios.

General Description: Private collection on public display begun by J. H. Robinson in 1916.

Admission: Free. Monday through Saturday during store hours.

STONE COUNTY

NOTCH (Reed's Spring, Post Office)

UNCLE IKE'S POST OFFICE AND OLD HOME PLACE MUSEUM. Eight miles southeast of Reed's Spring on State Highway 80.

Field and Collections: Historic building associated with fiction. History collection includes old store fixtures, records, framed pictures, articles, advertisements, and documents relating to the life of Levi Morrill and history of the post office. Collection in Old Home Place, originally a tavern, made up of historic furnishings and related items.



Photo by Massie—Mo. Resources Div.

Uncle Ike's Post Office

General Description: Levi Morrill, postmaster at Notch, was Uncle Ike and the post office was "the post office at the Forks" in Harold Bell Wright's *Shepherd of the Hills*, written in 1907. Post Office collection dating from 1895 was made by Levi Morrill. Collection in Old Home Place begun about 1895 by Levi Morrill. Collections opened to the public in the 1930s.

Maintained by: Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Morrill.

Admission: Charge of 25¢. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, May 1 to November 1.

REED'S SPRING

PORTABLE EDUCATIONAL ROCK AND MINERAL MUSEUM. Hobby House, three and one-half miles south of Reed's Spring on State Highway 13.

Field and Collections: Science collection includes mineral display arranged in 30 cases.

General Description: Private collection on public display since 1947, begun by Miss Florence Holden in 1934 then a teacher in New Jersey.

Maintained by: Miss Florence Holden.

Admission: Free. Open on request.

UNNAMED COLLECTION. Fairy Cave, five miles south of Reed's Spring on State Highway 13.

Field and Collections: Miscellaneous science collection includes a small unorganized display of Indian relics, mounted native animals, rocks, and mineral specimens.

General Description: Private collection on public display begun by Waldo Powell in 1928.

Maintained by: Waldo Powell.

Admission: Free. 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily. There is an admission charge to see the cave.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

MERCER

FISHER DOLL COLLECTION. State Highway 139 at junction of State Highway 6.

Field and Collections: History collection includes about 100 dolls dressed to display various types of dress in the history of costume. Famous gowns of historic personages are represented, some dolls having faces carved in the likeness of characters they are dressed to represent.

General Description: Private collection on public display begun by Ruth Ralls Fisher about 1944.

Maintained by: Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fisher.

Admission: Free. Shown on request.

TANEY COUNTY

BRANSON

OLD MATT'S CABIN. Seven miles west of Branson on State Highway 80.

Field and Collections: Historic house museum associated with fiction includes display of furniture used by Old Matt and Aunt Mollie (prototypes of characters in Harold Bell Wright's *Shepherd of the Hills*, published in 1907). Also on display are clothes and relics associated with them.



Photo by Massie—Mo. Resources Div.

Old Matt's Cabin

General Description: Matt's cabin was bought in early 1920s by the late Miss Lizzie McDaniel and restored by Miss McDaniel, Old Matt, Aunt Mollie, and Newt Cox. Miss McDaniel opened the cabin to the

public in 1925. The cabin, barn, and three acres of land now belong to the Branson Civic League which leases it to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Trimble.

Maintained by: Branson Civic League and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Trimble.

Admission: Charge of 25¢, adults; 10¢, children. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily from May 1 to November 1. May be seen other months on request.



Photo by Blake

Memorial Lodge Museum

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS MEMORIAL LODGE MUSEUM. Seven miles west of Branson on State Highway 80.

Field and Collections: General collection (history-art) includes the Rose O'Neill (creator of the Kewpie Doll) collection of original drawings, examples of the Kewpie Doll and the Ho-Ho, a collection of oil

paintings and objects of art from her villa on the Isle of Capri, and other items associated with her life. Also on display is the Lizzie McDaniel (Memorial Lodge Museum is in her former home) collection of antiques and curios; and miscellaneous personal collections associated with Ozark people.

General Description: Memorial Lodge Museum organized by Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Trimble in 1950.

Maintained by: Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Trimble.

Admission: Charge of 50¢, adults; 25¢, children. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily from April 1 to December 1.

HOLLISTER

SCHOOL OF THE OZARKS MUSEUM. Museum building.

Field and Collections: General collection (history-science-art) includes log cabin exhibit from the World's Fair, New York, 1939; relics of pioneer Ozark life; a cave exhibit; specimens of Missouri trees, being the Missouri State Highway State Fair exhibit of 1942; extensive display of butterflies; the Kastendieck Collection of mounted birds and mammals including over 300 specimens, many from the Ozark region, made by Dietrich Kastendieck; and other displays.

General Description: Museum established in 1930s by school president, R. M. Good, and others in the Administration building. Moved in 1941 to former boys' dormitory, now the museum building, where it occupies three floors.

Maintained by: The School of the Ozarks.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday.



Photo by Farrell

School of the Ozarks Museum

WASHINGTON COUNTY

DeSoto (Post Office is in Jefferson County)

MUSEUM, WASHINGTON STATE PARK. 14 miles south of DeSoto, inside east entrance to park.



Museum Building

Field and Collections: Science collection includes exhibits of wild flowers, rocks, minerals, small live fauna, maps, charts, posters, and loan collections.

General Description: Temporary exhibit set up from 1938 to 1942; closed from 1942 to 1949; present museum opened in its own building in 1949. Park naturalist in charge.

Maintained by: State Park Board, State of Missouri.

Admission: Free. 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily June 1 through September 6.

ADDENDUM

(Compiled January 1952)

Two private museums and one private collection, as well as an addition to a collection already listed, have been reported since the listing of museums and collections was compiled in August, 1951. The statistical material in the introduction does not include collections and museums in the addendum.

CAMDEN COUNTY

DAMSEL (Osage Beach, post office)

CHRISTMAS PANORAMA. Bates Tourist Court, U. S. Highway 54.

Field and Collections: Miscellaneous history collection of Christmas scenes in miniature arranged into a panorama. Also other scenes.

General Description: Panorama first displayed in 1940 in St. Louis, has been on display at Damsel since 1951.

Maintained by: Mrs. Walter Bates.

Admission: Charge of 50¢. 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.

MILLER COUNTY

BAGNELL DAM (Lake Ozark, post office)

YATES MEMORIAL MUSEUM. U. S. Highway 54 at Bagnell Dam.

Field and Collections: General collection (science-history-art) includes Indian artifacts, minerals and rocks, Peruvian curios, costumes, armour, weapons of ancient warfare, Oriental objects of art, Rose O'Neill display, Yates memorial alcove, antiques, and other objects.

General Description: Collection made by the late Rev. J. S. Yates when a missionary to Sumatra and Java during 1914 to 1925. From 1925 to 1941 the collection was used in a lecture program by the Rev. J. S. Yates and in 1941 it was put on display at Cave Springs, Missouri. Museum has been in present location since August, 1951.

Maintained by: Mrs. J. S. Yates and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Krehbiel.

Admission: Charge of 80¢, adults; 40¢, children under 12. 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. daily.

NODAWAY COUNTY

MARYVILLE

NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE ART CENTER (*see* NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE COLLECTION in PART II). Administration building.

Field and Collections: Art collection includes work of Frederick J. Waugh, J. C. Nichols, Percival DeLuce (all members of National Academy of Design), and other contemporary American artists. Also special loan exhibits.

General Description: Art center organized in 1932 by Olive S. DeLuce, head of Fine Arts Department.

Maintained by: Northwest Missouri State College, State of Missouri.

Admission: Free. 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday through Saturday when school is in session.

TANEY COUNTY

POWERSITE

POWERSITE MUSEUM. 7 miles east of Branson on State Highway 80.

Field and Collections: Miscellaneous history collection includes Civil War relics, antiques, and many unusual curios.

General Description: Museum collection, begun by Sidney D. Anderson in the early 1920s, has been on public display since 1951.

Maintained by: Sidney D. Anderson.

Admission: Free; donation box. 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily, April 1 to November 1.

Erratum: name of museum in Part II (January, 1952), page 120, should read Liberty Memorial Museum.

This is the last of a series of three articles. The first part was published in October, 1951 and the second part in January, 1952.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SANITARY FAIR, ST. LOUIS, 1864

BY JASPER W. CROSS*

Missourians realized, not long after the beginning of the Civil War when the sick and wounded soldiers started flowing back from the fighting front, that facilities for caring for them were very inadequate. In mid-August of 1861, 721 wounded men were brought to St. Louis alone, more than the entire city had hospital accommodations for. As a result public-spirited citizens of St. Louis took matters in their own hands and organized the Western Sanitary Commission. On September 5, 1861, General Frémont gave his approval to the organization and authorized it to carry out "such sanitary regulations and reforms as the well-being of the soldiers demand," to select and furnish buildings for hospitals, and in general to "obtain from the community at large such additional means of increasing the comfort and promoting the morale and social welfare of the men in camp and hospital as may be needed and cannot be furnished by government regulation."¹ James E. Yeatman, a St. Louis banker, was made the head of the commission.

The Western Sanitary Commission received no financial aid from the U.S. government and in spite of several appropriations by the state government and other contributions it faced a depleted treasury at the beginning of 1864. To meet this situation St. Louisans again came forward, in the midst of depression and hard times brought on by the war, with a plan for a Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair to raise funds for continuing the work of the commission.

On February 1, 1864, the St. Louis newspapers carried an advertisement that a meeting of loyal men and women in that city would be held in the Mercantile Library hall that evening to elect officers, appoint an executive committee, and make other arrangements for a "Grand Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair" in St. Louis the following May. The announcement stated that the proposed assembly was called by a committee of loyal women of the city ap-

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¹Walter B. Stevens, *Centennial History of Missouri* (St. Louis, S. J. Clarke, 1921), I, 784.

pointed (by whom not stated) for that purpose.^{1a} On the designated date, the meeting was held and out of it and later meetings came the plans for one of the most ambitious civilian efforts by St. Louisans to aid the fighting forces of the Union.

Major General W. S. Rosecrans was named as president of the Fair and other civic and military leaders were selected as additional officers.^a An executive committee, which had charge of most of the actual production of the Fair, was headed by James E. Yeatman, a member of the Western Sanitary Commission, for the benefit of which the Fair was being held, primarily.^b

The Fair was originally scheduled to open May 3, 1864, but this date was later changed to the evening of May 18,^c and the site selected was the area on Twelfth Street between Washington and Olive.^d Cooperation in the use of facilities was extended by the city of St. Louis and the legislature of Missouri.^e

It was anticipated that the Fair would receive donations from individuals and organizations and that such cash and the sale of such donated articles would yield a substantial sum for the purpose of sanitary supplies. Very quickly, therefore, solicitation began and few possible donors were overlooked. Yeatman, who was going East on other business, was authorized to visit eastern cities and stir interest in the St. Louis efforts; foreign individuals were designated to receive donations and Congress was asked to make such imported gifts duty-free; the Missouri legislature was invited to cooperate by sending money or articles, while left-over donations from other fairs of a similar nature at Buffalo, Cleveland, and Albany were to be solicited. Needless to say, St. Louisans were simultaneously approached while such out-of-town potential donors

^{1a}St. Louis *Missouri Democrat*, Feb. 1, 1864, which approved the idea and urged editorially that all citizens support the effort. German cooperation was particularly urged. An earlier meeting in January of the Ladies' National League for the same purpose was mentioned in the *Missouri Democrat* of May 17, 1864, but nothing seems to have come of that attempt.

^a*Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair* (hereafter cited as *Minutes*), Feb. 1, 4, April 14, 1864. This manuscript book covers the period from Feb. 1 to Aug. 5, 1864, and is in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

^bFor reports of the commission, see the anonymous (probably authored by the Reverend Jacob G. Forman, secretary of the commission) *The Western Sanitary Commission; a Sketch of Its Origin, History, Labors* (St. Louis, R. P. Studley and Company, 1864) and *Final Report of the Western Sanitary Commission* (St. Louis, Studley, 1866).

^c*Minutes*, Feb. 4, 10, May 16, 1864.

^d*Minutes*, Feb. 22, 1864. In 1864 this area was well towards the western edge of the business district.

^e*Minutes*, Feb. 25, 1864.

as George Peabody were also solicited.⁷ A general circular setting forth the purposes of the Fair and inviting contributions was sent out by the officers and executive committee on February 5, 1864. Several of the special committees, as those on iron and steel, drugs and perfumeries, and bakers, also sent out appeals, apparently to members of their trade, for donations in goods or cash. These latter stressed the desire for their industry to make a good showing and pointed out that the donors would gain advertising for their products as well as contributing to a worthwhile cause.⁸ Contributions from the southern states were likewise invited by the executive committee.⁹

A collateral problem was most satisfactorily met at an early date. Obviously, many people who might contribute goods could be deterred from so doing by the necessity of paying transportation costs to St. Louis. Fortunately, most of the railroads and steamship packet lines offered their services in hauling donations free of charge.¹⁰

Another group of contributions in the form of services came in connection with the construction and furnishing of buildings for the Fair. Designing and superintendence of building construction was offered without charge, as were furnishing and installation of gas light fixtures.¹¹ General Pile volunteered the services of his troops to load and unload lumber for the Fair.¹²

Certain questions of policy arose rather early with apparently some discussion developing over the idea of permitting lotteries and raffles at the Fair. The earliest report of the committee on lectures was opposed to such a scheme, but the executive committee tabled this suggestion despite a recommendation by the Western Sanitary Commission supporting this attitude. The livestock committee subsequently declared itself in favor of raffling as an excellent money-making idea but a full scale discussion ended with the decision of the executive committee by a 13-8 vote to ban all lotteries and raffles. General Rosecrans personally favored having raffles and

⁷*Minutes*, Feb. 6, 10, 11, 16, 1864.

⁸The general and eleven committee circulars are in "Civil War Envelopes, Union, Missouri," Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

⁹*Minutes*, Mar. 28, 1864.

¹⁰*Minutes*, Feb. 22, 25, 29, Mar. 21, 1864.

¹¹*Minutes*, Mar. 3, 7, 1864. The *Missouri Democrat*, May 17, 1864, said these fixtures numbered three thousand and were serviced by over a mile of pipe.

¹²*Minutes*, Mar. 17, 1864. These troops were probably paid later; *Minutes*, May 23, 1864.

declared they were not gambling since the latter was engaged in to make money while raffling was participated in primarily with the idea of contributing to a worthy cause.¹³ Hints are contained in the minutes that the matter was discussed periodically down almost until the opening of the Fair and reluctance to settle the matter definitely seems apparent.¹⁴

Another controversial topic was that of the sale of intoxicating beverages in or near the Fair area. The earliest decision on the matter was to ask the city not to grant new licenses for shows, refreshment stands, or drinking saloons within five blocks of the Fair buildings. The mayor seemed favorable but had some doubt as to his power to issue such restrictive orders. However, General Rosecrans had no such qualms over his powers as military commander of the area and, on April 19, an order prohibited any new establishments in the area bordered by Carr, Sixth, Elm, and Eighteenth streets. Apparently, the executive committee had in mind reserving the profits from what would undoubtedly have been a profitable trade. However, a protest was lodged by the Ladies' Union Aid Society and the Ladies Executive Committee against the selling of intoxicating beverages anywhere within the Fair or its vicinity. With this in mind, the executive committee resolved to sell only native wines and beer at the Fair itself. Protests were also received from saloonkeepers in the Olive-Pine vicinity against the ban on selling spirituous liquors and the executive committee, without lifting its general ban, declared it thought these establishments could stay open and sell only beer and wines. Whether this decision satisfied the publicans is not known, but the earlier decision to sell beer and wine on the grounds did not satisfy the temperance element as more protests were received against even such sale. The committee seems, from the minutes, to have grown a little irritated and declared it had duly considered all aspects of the situation, felt such sales were wholly permissible, and asked that there be no more protests.¹⁵

Another point which caused some discussion but apparently no acrimony was that of the selling price for tickets of entrance into the Fair area. Recommendations of mid-April proposed a rate of five dollars for a season ticket or eight dollars for a couple (speci-

¹³*Minutes*, Mar. 10, 14, 21, April 11, 1864.

¹⁴Apparently the 13-8 vote against raffles was later reversed for raffles and lotteries were held during the Fair.

¹⁵*Minutes*, Mar. 31, April 14, 21; 25, May 2, 9, 1864.

fied as a gentleman and a lady), with fees for single evening or day sessions scaled accordingly. However, when modifications were made in early May, the new schedule of admission charged eliminated the couple rate entirely and left the season rate at five dollars, admission first day at two dollars, second day one dollar, third day and thereafter at fifty cents. A season ticket for a child was \$2.50, with the daily rate twenty-five cents. On June 2, the rates were cut to twenty-five cents for adults and ten cents for children for the remaining days of the Fair.¹⁵

After much preparation, the building and its booths were erected and ready for opening ceremonies. It was planned to have these on May 17 and the exhibitions themselves would be ready for the public May 18.

The *Missouri Democrat* of the day before the Fair buildings opened carried a four-column article on the origin and purpose of the Fair and a description, complete with a floor plan diagram,¹⁶ of the main building on Twelfth from Olive to St. Charles with wings extending east and west from the center of the structure. In this main building, which was 114 by 525 feet, were located the bulk of the exhibits of the Fair, dominated by a "grand floral centre" which the *Democrat* reported and commented on at length, for several days. The only criticism offered of the arrangements was that ventilation seemed inadequate.¹⁷ The *Missouri Republican* carried much the same sort of articles but criticized vigorously the absence of General George McClellan's name along with those of other notables in the decorations.¹⁸

May 17 was declared to be a public holiday by Mayor Thomas and all business houses were to be closed for the procession and ceremonies attendant on opening the Fair, although exhibitions were not opened until the next day. The parade included detachments of the army, the police, firemen, fraternal organizations, and political and military leaders, with Captain Frank Boehm's City Post military band¹⁹ a featured musical attraction. Following the parade, the

¹⁵*Minutes*, April 14, May 2, June 2, 1864. Special exhibits were allowed to fix their own charges. Many private exhibits apparently set up their own booths and donated all or part of their receipts to the Fair.

¹⁶Floor plan diagrams are also in *St. Louis Daily Union*, May 17, 1864, and *Daily Countersign*, May 17, 1864. No two diagrams agree in details but all are essentially alike.

¹⁷*Missouri Democrat*, May 17, 1864.

¹⁸*St. Louis Missouri Republican*, May 19, 1864.

¹⁹The City Post band was also engaged to play at the Fair daily from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 and 7:30 to 11 P. M. The men were to get \$25 weekly and the leader \$50. *Minutes*, April 21, 1864.

opening exercises were held in Washington Square, where admission of twenty-five cents for adults and ten cents for children was charged.²²

All three of the local papers gave verbatim reports of these ceremonies, including the address of welcome by General Rosecrans and the oration of the day by Major M'Kee Dunn. In response to public demand, speeches were also given by Governor Hall, General Pile, General Fisk, and General Rosecrans (again). Numerous invited guests, including Governor Richard Yates of Illinois, who was to have made the principal address, could not be present.

From May 19 through June 6, the press devoted considerable space to a description of activities at the Fair. The *Democrat* and *Republican* each averaged about two columns daily which represented nearly one-twelfth of the total space given to news, while the *Daily Union* also carried somewhat shorter articles regularly. Much of this consisted of rather flowery word pictures of the various exhibits²³ and their effusiveness coupled with the striking similarity of the articles in the different papers makes it seem as though they had been prepared by an agent of the Fair, although there is no evidence to show this.

In addition to selling goods, the ladies executive committee also engaged in a journalistic enterprise, the publication of a paper, the *Daily Countersign*. Managers of this journal, which was no worse in appearance or content than many literary magazines of the period, were Mrs. E. W. Clark and Mrs. S. A. Ranlett, with Anna E. Brackett as editor. The *Countersign* was an eight page tabloid sold at ten cents an issue with its income supplemented by an average of about three pages of advertising. The contents included descriptions of the Fair, articles on the war, patriotic poetry, and alleged humor. The first issue was that of May 17 and the twelfth that of May 31, in which the staff announced the publication would then cease.²⁴ Again, a definite similarity may be observed in its descriptions of the Fair and those of the daily downtown press.

The day by day routine of the Fair was apparently much the same. Attendance was large and the crowds seem to have been

²²*Missouri Democrat*, May 17, 1864.

²³*Missouri Democrat*, *Missouri Republican*, *St. Louis Daily Union*, May 19 through June 6, 1864.

²⁴*Daily Countersign*, May 17-31, excepting May 22 and 29 (Sundays) and May 18, on which there were no issues.

orderly. Sale at the various booths were generally satisfactory as an examination of profits will soon show. One of the features which deserves some mention and which drew much financial attention was the daily and special system of raffles.

The first, and larger, of the two big raffles was that of "Smizer Farm," which had been donated to the Fair by the county court of St. Louis county.²⁵ This farm, consisting of about five hundred acres, complete with buildings, and valued at nearly forty thousand dollars, was now the chief prize in a raffle²⁶ drawn June 4 and won by Captain L. P. Martin of the Quartermaster Department, Davenport, Iowa.²⁷ Other prizes in this raffle included a picture, "The Crucifixion," valued at \$2500; a rosewood piano, \$2000; the famed stallion, "Morgan Hunter," \$2000; a buggy, \$600; another piano, \$500; a Turkish tiger rifle, \$600; a billiard table, \$500; another picture, "Adoration of the Holy Trinity by All the Saints," \$600; a pair of matched horses, \$500, and a model of the steamer, "Jeannie Deans," \$200. Tickets were one dollar each.²⁸

The other large prizes were raffled off in a combination raffle the closing night of the Fair—June 18—and included three bars of Nevada silver valued at four thousand dollars each.²⁹ These bars had been sent from Storey County, Nevada Territory, through the efforts of Mr. A. B. Paul of Virginia City, local Sanitary Commission representative, and reached St. Louis by Wells Fargo stage lines.³⁰ In this raffle an attempt was apparently made to get rid of much of the unsold merchandise as the number of prizes reached the total of 7054. In addition to the three silver bars, a lot valued at \$2000 was a fourth prize, while fifteen hundred articles, declared to be worth more than one dollar, were given to lucky number holders. Another six thousand items, valued at one dollar each, were also drawn out. Tickets here again sold for one dollar. Major O. W. Ballard, an assistant paymaster, won one of the silver bars

²⁵*Minutes*, April 25, 1864.

²⁶*Missouri Republican*, May 17, 1864, which regretted the delay in starting the sale of tickets, which it said had begun May 14. The *Minutes* of that date carry no such information as to opening ticket sales.

²⁷*Missouri Democrat*, June 11, 1864.

²⁸Advertisements began to appear in the *Missouri Republican*, May 14, 1864, but the full list of prizes given above is not printed until several days later.

²⁹*Missouri Democrat*, June 20, 1864.

³⁰*St. Louis Daily Union*, June 1, 1864.

with one of his five tickets, and J. M. Corwine, a printer, won another bar.²⁹ The third winner seems to have been unknown to the press.

In addition to these sizeable drawings, a daily lottery seems to have been a feature of each evening as lists of "Prizes Drawn Last Evening" begin to appear in the press May 24.³⁰

Another interesting activity of the Fair was the balloting for "favorite general" with votes selling at one dollar each and with the general receiving the largest number of votes to receive a sword valued at \$1500 and presented by Henry Folsom.³¹ After a close contest early in the voting, General W. S. Hancock ultimately won easily with 2403 votes, more than one-half the total of 4517 cast. Generals McClellan, Sherman, Butler, and Grant trailed in that order,³² with the latter's poor showing somewhat unusual in that St. Louis since the war has tended to claim him as a "home town boy."

The Fair was intended to make money first of all and it is from that standpoint that its success should be judged. Using this criterion, it was an unqualifiedly successful event. Total receipts ran to \$618,782.28, which, after deducting expenses, yielded a net profit of \$554,591.³³ A detailed breakdown of the cash received would be pointless and boring, but an indication of some of the principal sources seems in order.

Sale of articles by the Dry Goods, Grocers' and Marine committees³⁴ amounted to a total of more than \$40,000 and the Fine Arts committee returned nearly \$16,000. Sale of tickets of admission yielded another \$40,000, while other committees turned in sums ranging from three to eleven thousand dollars.

In addition to the lotteries, other forms of amusement were not neglected as a look at receipts will soon show. The Drama and Public Amusements committee returned more than \$6000; the Skating Park nearly \$1000, and the Children's department, "including Fishing Pond," more than \$5000. Most lucrative, however, was the

²⁹*Missouri Republican*, June 19, 21, 1864; *Missouri Democrat*, June 21, 1864; *St. Louis Daily Union*, June 21, 1864.

³⁰*Missouri Democrat*, May 24, 1864, ff.

³¹*Minutes*, April 18, 1864.

³²*Missouri Republican*, June 5, 1864.

³³A summary of cash received and expenses is in *Final Report*, pp. 5-13, as a verbatim "Financial Report of the Fair" made by Yeatman to Rosecrans.

³⁴A complete list of the various committees and their numerous members is in *Daily Countersign*, May 31, 1864. Most were quite large with the more than 130 member Floral Committee topping them all.

general refreshment committee, which operated several enterprises, including the New England Kitchen, the Holland Kitchen, Cafe Laclede, Lippincott's Soda Fountain, and O'Brien's Soda Fountain. Altogether, its proceeds were nearly \$22,000. The wine and beer committee produced more than \$5000. A special note was made in the financial report of the work of the New Bedford, Massachusetts, committee, which turned in nearly \$5000.

A clear statement of how much was realized on the lotteries is not to be found. However, fifty thousand tickets at one dollar each were sold for the "Smizer Farm" raffle and a somewhat smaller number seems to have been sold for the silver bar raffle.

As might be expected from what has gone before, expenses were small and almost ninety percent of receipts were net profits. The largest single expenditure was in the cost of building, just over \$20,000. Advertising and printing cost another \$8,000 and employees' salaries took \$4000 more. Music and decorating represented another \$4000 and committee expenses took most of the remainder of the total of \$64,191.28 expended.

In the formal final report of Mr. Yeatman to General Rosecrans, the enterprise was described as having produced "larger comparative receipts than that of any Sanitary Fair that has been held in the United States. For example, the city of St. Louis, situated comparatively upon the frontier of loyalty, has raised about \$3.50 for each inhabitant, while the cities of New York and Philadelphia, at their Fairs, raised about \$1.67 for each inhabitant."⁸⁸

And now, what happened to the money? While the proceeds from the Fair were not kept separate from the other monies of the Western Sanitary Commission, it is still possible to give an indication of how these receipts were spent. From May 9, 1864, to December 31, 1865, the commission operated on resources of \$611,000 of which \$554,000 had been received from the Fair; hence, about ninety percent of their money for this period came from that source. Of course, the biggest single expenditure during the period mentioned was for sanitary supplies—a total of \$345,000—with aid of soldiers, their families, refugees, and freedmen adding another \$64,000 to disbursements.⁸⁹ However, a direct grant of \$50,000 was made to the Ladies' Union Aid Society for its work in hospitals and in aid of soldiers' families and an annuity of \$1,000 monthly was

⁸⁸*Final Report*, p. 13.

⁸⁹Approximated from detailed report in *Final Report*, pp. 143-144.

paid to the Ladies' Freedmen's Relief Association for activities in aid of families of freedmen and colored soldiers.⁸⁷ Another project was the establishment of a Soldiers' Orphans Home near Webster Station in St. Louis County. The former Webster College grounds and buildings were purchased and furnished and new buildings were added at a total cost of nearly \$50,000. The institution was opened in the winter of 1865.⁸⁸

⁸⁷*Final Report*, p. 43.

⁸⁸*Final Report*, pp. 44-46.

"THIS WEEK IN MISSOURI HISTORY"

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER*

The six illustrated "This Week in Missouri History" articles presented in this issue have been published in newspapers all over the state during the past three months.

The Society's "This Week" historical sketches have been popular with newspaper readers for twenty-seven years. When we began the new illustrated series in 1951, I thought the articles were good enough to be shared with *Review* readers who might have missed them in their local newspapers. We published the first group in the April, 1951, *Review*. Reader response to the articles and illustrations was so enthusiastic that we are continuing them here in 1952.

Miss Jean Brand compiled the articles, under my editorship, from reference sources and publications in the Society library and handled the illustration project.

Illustrations came from a wide variety of sources. The New Orleans "Battle of the Cotton Bales" was found in the 1870 edition of S. G. Goodrich's *Pictorial History of the United States*. The masked men robbing the train at Gad's Hill appeared originally in the *Life and Times of Jesse and Frank James*, written by Frank Triplett in 1882.

Scribner's Monthly portrayed the ice harvesters in a timely article on that industry in 1875, while the East India silkworm illustrated the silk industry for *Ballou's Pictorial* in 1855.

Thespian Hall already was an outstanding landmark in the Boonslick country when an artist made the engraving for Nathan Parker's book, *Missouri As It Is In 1867*. Our pensive portrait of Jenny Lind is one for which she posed in 1851 for the frontispiece of *Jenny Lind in America* by C. G. Rosenberg.

*FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER since 1915 has been secretary and librarian of the Society and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*.



**FIRST MISSOURI MILLIONAIRE
PROFITED IN BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS**

Released January 3, 1952



COTTON BALES used by Jackson in Battle of New Orleans founded great Missouri fortune.

The battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, gave Missouri its first millionaire. John Mullanphy, a prominent St. Louis merchant who fought in the battle, laid the foundations of his great fortune speculating in cotton at that time.

The story is told that Mullanphy was in New Orleans buying cotton when General Jackson was preparing to fight the British. Jackson's quartermaster commandeered all the bales of cotton in the place to build breastworks, Mullanphy's cotton among the rest.

Mullanphy rushed excitedly to protest to the general. The old hero looked straight at Mullanphy and asked, "Is this cotton yours?"

"Yes," Mullanphy replied.

"Then, by the Eternal, there is no one who is more interested in defending it," said the general. He called to a sergeant, "Bring

a musket, put it into this man's hands, march him into the ranks, and make him fight for his cotton." And Mullanphy did so.

After the battle, Mullanphy knew it would take great delay, great expense, and an act of Congress to get the government to pay for his ruined cotton. He went to Jackson again and persuaded him to order an equal number of undamaged bales to replace the loss.

Mullanphy suspected that the end of the war would be announced soon. The mails at that time were carried to New Orleans on horseback by way of Natchez. Telling no one his purpose, Mullanphy hired two men to take a skiff and row him up the Mississippi to Natchez. He had the men wait in the boat, then went up into the town and sauntered about until late in the evening, when the post rider came galloping at full speed, shouting, "Peace, peace!"

Mullanphy ran back to the skiff and ordered the men to row with all their might to New Orleans, where he was the only man in the city who knew the War of 1812 was over. He began buying all the cotton he could get hold of, and had about two days start before the news of peace arrived by messenger. When it did, Mullanphy had all the cotton. He chartered a vessel and took the cotton he had bought at three or four cents a pound, to England, where it was reported he sold it for thirty cents a pound.

The profit he brought home to Missouri formed the basis of the state's first great private fortune.

[References: Darby, John F., *Personal Recollections*, (St. Louis, 1880), pp. 67-81; *Missouri, Day by Day*, (Jefferson City, 1942), Vol. I, p. 20.]

BANDIT FURNISHED OWN PUBLICITY RELEASE AT THE FIRST TRAIN ROBBERY IN MISSOURI

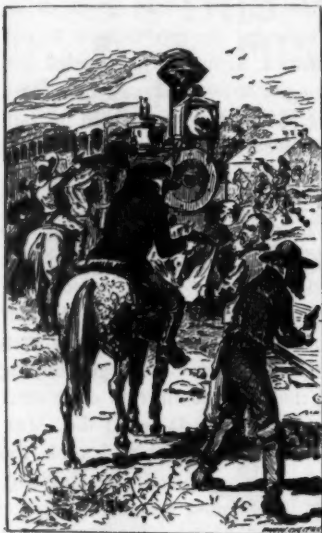
Released January 24, 1952

"Stand still, or I'll blow the top of your head off," the masked bandit ordered as he thrust a pistol into conductor C. A. Alford's face.

Alford had alighted from the Little Rock Express as it came to a stop at isolated Gad's Hill in Wayne County late on the afternoon of January 31, 1874. It was either Jesse James or his brother Frank, according to tradition, who thus accosted the conductor in the first train robbery ever staged in Missouri.

The bandits had placed a red flag in the middle of the main track and turned a switch to a siding to make sure the train would stop at Gad's Hill, which was only a flag station.

Others of the band of five masked robbers captured the rest of the train crew and put them under guard at the station house along with the agent and several bystanders.



MASKED BANDITS held up express at Gad's Hill in first Missouri train robbery.

While the two men stood guard the other three looted the express car and robbed the astounded passengers, keeping up a constant flow of conversation as they worked. Their haul from passengers, train crew, and express messenger was estimated at amounts from \$5,000 to \$20,000.

Forcing the trainmen back on the Express, the bandits ordered them to pull out for Little Rock, and then with a characteristic Jesse James gesture, one of the robbers presented a trainman with a written account of the robbery for the use of the newspapers. A robbery the gang had committed shortly before, said the bandit, had been incorrectly

reported in the papers, and he wanted a correct account printed this time!

At Piedmont, the next station on the line, the victims sent out alarms, and posses organized for the chase, but the outlaws never were trailed successfully or positively identified.

[References: Harlow, Alvin F. *Old Waybills* (New York, 1934), p. 349; Love, Robertus, *Rise and Fall of Jesse James*, (New York, 1926), pp. 134-8; *Missouri, Day by Day*, (Jefferson City, 1942), Vol. I, p. 87.]

FILLING THE ICEHOUSE WAS A WINTER CHORE FOR MISSOURIANS

Released February 7, 1952

Part of the Missourian's winter chores a century ago included filling the icehouse with enough cakes of pond or river ice to last through a long hot summer. Usually ice harvesting was done dur-

ing the coldest part of January, and the ideal time for it was after a few days of sub-zero weather had frozen the ice to six or seven inches in thickness. Some town had ice ponds which supplied the whole community.

Ice harvesting was hard work. Usually the men first cut a three-cornered hole in the ice and removed the triangular block. Then with a saw they cut the ice in two straight lines, twenty or more inches apart and about twenty to twenty-five feet in length. They broke the slab apart from the pond's icy surface with axes and guided it toward the three-cornered hole, where the blocks were sawed off and loaded on sledges to haul to the icehouse.



MEN CUT ICE with special saws, carving blocks from the frozen surface of a pond on the coldest days in winter.

Many Missouri farm homes had icehouses. Some were large pits dug in the earth with a roof overhead, while others were built of logs and set above ground on wooden blocks. One thing that made the icehouses possible was the great number of sawmills in the country. Every mill had a pile of sawdust, which was gladly given to anyone who would haul it away.

Early Missourians stacked the blocks of ice in compact layers, tamped sawdust down tightly between the cracks and spread it a foot or more thick over the top. Buried in this manner, the ice would usually keep during hot weather, when the owner would dig out one cake at a time to use in making ice cream or cold drinks.

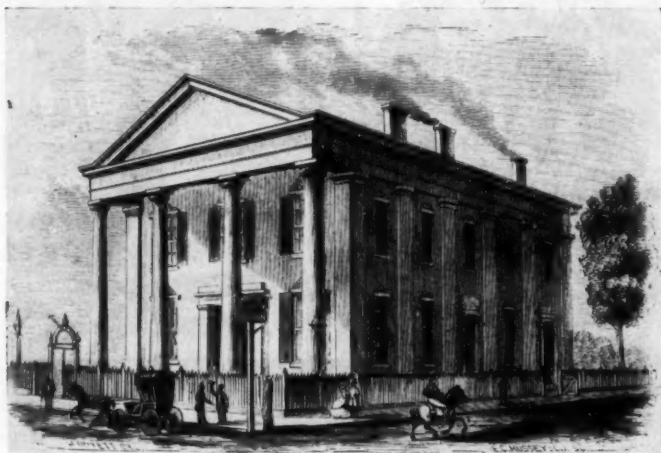
In the 1880's ice harvesting began to be commercialized, and crews of men were hired to cut the ice in large quantities. When warm weather came, ice company wagons hauled the ice from house to house in cakes broken into convenient sizes for the housewife.

[References: "Ice," *Scribner's Monthly*, Vol. 10 (1875), pp. 462-470; Withers, Robert S., "Ice and Spring Houses Used by Pioneers in Preserving Food, Drink," *The Liberty Advance*, Oct. 6, 1947.]

THE LURE OF THE FOOTLIGHTS AND PROFESSIONAL ACTING DREW MISSOURIANS TO FRONTIER THEATER

Released February 21, 1952

Candles flickered in stray gusts of wind, and icy drafts curled around the booted ankles of the audience in the one-story frame courthouse in St. Louis.



THESPIAN HALL, Boonville, 1867.

It was February, 1818, and the playgoers in the uncomfortable old building watched enthralled as *Bertram; or The Castle of Aldobrand* unfolded on the stage through the dramatic skill of William Turner's little troupe of actors — probably the first professional theatrical company to come to Missouri.

These frontier Missourians willingly paid a hard-earned dollar apiece for admission to the magic realm of the theater, to see

colorful costumes and painted scenery and a story far removed from their everyday world. Many had attended plays in the east and welcomed them to the frontier.

N. M. Ludlow's company followed the Turners to St. Louis in 1819 and opened with a popular comedy called *The Honeymoon*.

Actors usually toured rural areas in the summer when city theaters were closed. The earliest professionals known to perform in outstate Missouri were Mr. and Mrs. Cargill and company in Jefferson City in June, 1835. They presented a farce titled *The Wedding Day; or My First Wife*, and a melodrama, *The Hunter of the Alps*.

The next actors known to venture into rural Missouri were a Mr. and Mrs. Riley and company, who played in Boonville in August, 1839. On one bill there the energetic Mrs. Riley was scheduled to sing a comic song, dance the Highland Fling, sing in Tyrolese costume, and perform a one-act farce called *Actress of All Work* in which she portrayed six characters herself.

The McKenzies and Jeffersons, a troupe which played in Palmyra in 1840, traveled from place to place in open wagons, riding atop wardrobe trunks, or walking when the horses tired.

In many towns amateur Thespians had already stimulated public taste for plays and helped professional companies by providing theaters or even joining in the performance. Troupes often played two evenings in a town and then remained as long as was profitable.

Programs usually consisted of a full length play and a shorter "afterpiece," with dances and musical numbers between. Missourians in the 1850's were seeing such plays as *The Loan of a Lover*, *Mischief Making*, *Camille*, and *The Drunkard*.

A number of people looked with distrust upon theatrical companies, and local preachers sometimes attacked all actors as outlaws and drunkards. To get audiences, managers advertised their plays as highly moral and instructive. One troupe in Missouri in 1854 called themselves the "Adams and Hooker's Elocutionary Class" to justify the entertainment as educational, although they performed *The Stranger* and *The Lady of Lyons*, both standard favorites of the day.

Gold seekers on the way to Pike's Peak saw performances by the Allen theatrical company in St. Joseph in 1859. This troupe brought dramas by Shakespeare and Sheridan to that rip-roaring boom town and played to crowded houses. Competition took some

of their business, however, when the Robert Miles Company arrived with the drama *Mazeppa*, which drew the crowds by using a live horse on the stage.

Several of the most famous early day actors performed in Missouri, among them the tragic John Wilkes Booth, who later assassinated President Lincoln.

[References: Bowen, Elbert R., "Study of Theatrical Entertainments in Rural Missouri Before the Civil War," Doctor's dissertation, University of Missouri, 1950; Briggs, Harold E., and Ernestine Bennett Briggs, "The Theatre in Early Kansas City," *Mid-America* (April, 1950), p. 89; Carson, Wm. G. B., *The Theater on the Frontier* (Chicago, 1932); Shoemaker, Floyd C., *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943). II, 968-90.]

SILK ENTICED MISSOURIANS INTO DREAMS OF EASY MONEY

Released March 6, 1952

Many Missourians were seized with the silk-growing mania which led the eastern half of the nation into an orgy of wild speculation in the 1830's.



SILKWORMS were basis of wild speculation by 19th century fortune seekers.

They invested their time and fortunes in silk culture, and particularly relied for profit upon the *morus multicaulis* variety of mulberry trees imported from France, which was famed for its rapid growth and unusually large leaves. Their theory for attaining sudden wealth was that one acre planted in these mulberry trees should feed worms sufficient to spin cocoons that would produce thousands of dollars worth of silk.

Shrewd businessmen who got in early realized amazing profits. Nurserymen were

flooded with demands for mulberry trees, and prices soared from four cents per tree in 1834 to two dollars apiece in January, 1839. A crash was naturally precipitated, but not before many persons had been taken in and lost their money.

A group of St. Louisans organized the Missouri Silk Company, incorporated by the state legislature February 13, 1839, but this ambitious undertaking came to life when the silk culture boom was making its last stand, and it passed quietly out of existence without doing any business.

The trouble was that Missouri farmers discovered the *morus multicaulis* was not hardy enough to be raised in a northern climate without great difficulty, and even if the mulberry tree could be raised, Americans would not take the trouble and pains necessary for the successful culture of silkworms. Dreams of homemade silk rivaling in beauty that of China and France vanished almost overnight, while Missourians, sadder and wiser, recouped their losses as best they could.

[References: Manchester, H. H., *The Story of Silk* (New York, 1924); *Missouri Historical Review*, 30, No. 1 (October, 1935), pp. 63-65.]

JENNY LIND GOT "HOLLYWOOD" WELCOME FROM MISSOURI FANS

Released March 20, 1952

Few events caused as much furor in Missouri in 1851 as the visit to St. Louis of Jenny Lind, the most popular songstress of her day.

At 5:30 the morning of March 17 the steamboat *Lexington*, carrying "the Swedish Nightingale" and her party, nosed into the St. Louis levee. The arrival was purposely delayed to avoid the large crowds which had been flocking to town for weeks hoping to hear the famous soprano, who was at once hurried into a carriage and taken to the Planter's House.

Later that morning tickets for the first concert were auctioned off, and Jenny Lind's business manager, the great showman P. T. Barnum, sold the first ticket for \$150. The rest of the 1000 seats averaged \$8 each, but the second night's concert topped that with a \$9 average.

Jenny Lind offered her five concerts on alternate days, from March 18 to 26. Thousands of people gathered in the streets outside Wyman's Hall to listen, covering the old courthouse grounds and thronging nearby houses and rooftops. A rainstorm during the third concert failed to send home these "outsiders" who, under dripping umbrellas listened and applauded when the soprano sang



JENNY LIND won the hearts of Missourians with her concerts here a century ago.

pieces like "Home, Sweet Home," "The Last Rose of Summer," and "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth."

St. Louis advertisers capitalized on her name by offering "Jenny Lind" parasols, jewelry, and flour. Gross receipts of her five concerts were estimated at \$40,000, of which she sent \$2,000 to Mayor Kennett for charity and relief for distressed immigrants. Immediately after her last concert, Jenny Lind continued her tour to Nashville, Tennessee, leaving her Missouri admirers with only the memories of her golden voice.

[References: Barnum, P. T., *Struggles and Triumphs*, (Buffalo, N.Y., 1873), pp. 372-379; *Missouri, Day by Day*, (Jefferson City, 1942), Vol. I, p. 205; Rosenberg, C. G., *Jenny Lind in America* (New York, 1851).]

HUNGARIANS IN MISSOURI

BY LESLIE KONNYU*

It was one hundred years ago that President Zachary Taylor gave asylum to four thousand Hungarian emigrants. They were the victims of the Hungarian war of independence (1848-1849), following the joint Austrian-Russian invasion of Hungary. They were members of the Kossuth regime and had served as officers of his army. These émigrés traveled through Turkey and England on their journey to the United States.

On December 5, 1851, Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian George Washington, the governor of Hungary during that country's war of independence, arrived on the shores of North America with his gallant followers. "Kossuth was one of the great orators of the nineteenth century,"¹ and in the United States he aroused tremendous enthusiasm by his eloquent speeches. Many articles, even books, were written concerning him; streets, cities, counties perpetuate his name.

On March 9, 1852, Kossuth arrived in St. Louis. The city delegation requested him to stay in America and erect here a new Hungary.² He occupied the place of honor in an immense procession to the Planter's House, where he made a brief address of thanks to the people of St. Louis. Louis Kossuth, however, was scheduled to deliver his main talk on the next day at the Lucas Commons. On Saturday, Kossuth spoke at a German meeting at Wyman Hall. Later he was a guest at the home of the Honorable Isaac H. Sturgeon.³

After a short stay in the United States Kossuth left the country but many of his followers remained. One of them was the natural scientist and explorer, John Xántus, an officer of Kossuth's army, who made his residence for a time in St. Louis. He worked as topographer for the Union Pacific Railroad's explorations and surveys to ascertain the most practicable route to the Pacific in 1852. Later he taught

*LESLIE KONNYU was born in Tamasi, Hungary. He attended the Teacher's Training Colleges of Baja and Szeged and taught history, literature, and agriculture there. He published ten books, most of them poetry. He also attended the University of Missouri for two semesters and he is now manager of the American Hungarian Hall, St. Louis, and the secretary of the Louis Kossuth Centenary Committee.

¹Jacob Salwyn Schapiro, *Modern and Contemporary European History* (New York, Houghton Mifflin, [1918]), p. 131.

²Emil Lengyel, *Americans from Hungary* (Philadelphia, Lippincott, [1948]), p. 44.

³In *Memoriam Louis Kossuth at Memorial Hall in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, Wednesday, April 4, 1894*, p. 19.

Latin, Spanish, and German at New Orleans and served as a member of the United States Coast Survey. With his minerals, fauna, flora, bird, and snake collections he became one of the early contributors to the Smithsonian Institution.⁴

Later, another outstanding Hungarian made his home in Missouri, Laszlo Madarasz (1810-1909), the former police minister of Kossuth's government. He first settled in the state of Iowa. He moved to Missouri in 1898 following the marriage of his two daughters to Nathiel Bruin and Francis A. Bray (1850-1945), both farmers in Goodhope, Douglas County, Missouri. Laszlo Madarasz lived here until 1909 and was buried in the cemetery of this little village. Coloman Kaldor, the editor of the St. Louis Hungarian paper, *St. Louis es Videke*, saw his grave and spoke with his grandson, Rev. I. E. Bray, Nazarene pastor, who is still living on the old farm of Laszlo Madarasz.⁵

With the American Civil War came a good opportunity for the Hungarian soldiers and officers to fight again for what they believed to be a noble cause. They were on the side of the Union. Thomas L. Snead in his book, *The Fight for Missouri*, does not mention any Hungarian officers on the side of the Confederates in Missouri. Some Hungarians organized the Missouri Home Guard in 1861 on the model of the Hungarian *Honved*⁶ army. They were the Rombauer brothers and Anselm Albert.

The Rombauers served as officers in the Union army and a military camp in Missouri was named after them.⁷ One of them, Raphael Guido Rombauer, was an officer in the artillery and served as major under Major General Cadwallader C. Washburn, the commander of the West Tennessee District. After the war he became an officer of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad and in 1897 he established the Rombauer Coal Company at Novinger, Mo.⁸

Another brother, Roderick E. Rombauer, enlisted as a private with the 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment and rose to the rank of captain in the 1st Regiment of the U. S. Reserves. He married Augusta, the daughter of Gustave Koerner and later became

⁴Lengyel, *op. cit.*, pp. 55-59.

⁵*St. Louis es Videke*, December 24, 1948.

⁶Home Defense.

⁷Lengyel, *op. cit.*, p. 74.

⁸Edmund Vasvary, *Lincoln's Hungarian Heroes . . .* (Washington, D. C., Hungarian Reformed Federation of America, 1939), pp. 75-76; E. M. Violette, *History of Adair County* (Kirksville, Denslow, 1911), p. 309.

judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit, 1867, and judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, 1885-1897.⁹

The youngest of the Rombauer brothers, Robert Julius, served as colonel of the 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry Regiment, U. S. Reserve Corps, then became commander of the 2nd brigade of the Army of the Southwest. He was ordered to Rolla at the beginning of the war and entrusted with the defense of the Pacific Railroad as far as the Osage River. After the war he became one of the most influential citizens of St. Louis. He was editor of the "New World" until 1871 at which time it was discontinued. He was also the author of *The Union Cause in St. Louis* (St. Louis, Nixon Jones, 1909), a history of St. Louis during the first year of the Civil War.¹⁰

Anselm Albert was the commander of the 3rd Missouri Infantry. He later became a lieutenant colonel in General Sigel's division and was wounded in the Battle of Wilson's Creek.¹¹ After the Civil War he became wealthy as the president of the Metropolitan Bank of St. Louis but lost his fortune due to business reverses. He then became assistant editor of the St. Louis German Catholic paper, *Amerika*.¹²

At this time, John Charles Frémont, named major general in charge of the Department of the West, was in great need of trained officers. Therefore, he welcomed the officers of the former Hungarian Home Defense Army and a "Little Hungary" was formed around him.

A Hungarian, General Alexander Asboth, was his chief-of-staff and commander of the Second Division. A military camp in Missouri was named after him. He was very active in south Missouri. Although wounded in the Battle of Pea Ridge on March 7, 1862, the next day found him in the saddle again. After the war was over, in 1866, Asboth was appointed by President Grant as American minister to Argentina and Uruguay where he died in 1868.¹³

Asboth's aide-de-camp, Colonel Peter Dobozy, was a Hungarian too. After the Civil War, he settled on a farm in Howell County, Missouri, and became a distinguished citizen of that district.¹⁴

⁹William Hyde and Howard L. Conard (eds.), *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis* (New York, Southern History Co., 1899), IV, 1935-36; Vasvary, *op. cit.*, p. 76.

¹⁰Vasvary, *op. cit.*, pp. 76-77; *Missouri Historical Review*, XX (January, 1926), 345.

¹¹Robert U. Johnson and Clarence C. Buel (eds.), *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (New York, Century, [1887-1888]), I, 304.

¹²Vasvary, *op. cit.*, pp. 43-44.

¹³Lengyel, *op. cit.*, pp. 53, 77; Johnson and Buel, *op. cit.*, I, 328.

¹⁴Vasvary, *op. cit.*, p. 50.

Another military camp in Missouri was named after Colonel Frederick George Utassy.¹⁵ He was the colonel of the 39th New York Infantry Regiment which had a large Hungarian contingent.

Another Hungarian served as General Frémont's chief topographical engineer, Colonel John Fiala. Cornelius Fornet also served under Frémont as a major of engineers.¹⁶ The chief of ordnance was General Philip Figyelmessy. Later he was appointed as American consul to Demerara, British Guiana, South America.¹⁷

The leading figure of the Battle of Springfield, Missouri, was Colonel Charles Zagonyi, commander of the body guard of General Frémont.¹⁸ The commander-in-chief believed that a strategic hill near the city was held by some hundreds of Confederates and he sent Zagonyi with 300 horsemen to attack them. Later the general found that there were about two thousand Confederates and called Zagonyi's troops back. Zagonyi gave permission to any man who wished to, to return, but not a man turned back. After giving a short address, he rode with his troops against the enemy and defeated them. This bold movement of July 25, 1861, is known as "Zagonyi's Death Ride."¹⁹

There were a number of Hungarian officers in General Sigel's division also. One of them was Major Lázár (Emery) Mészáros. He was active in the military operation of Pineville, Missouri, March 5, 1862, under General Curtis.²⁰ Colonel Joseph Nemitt, the commander of the 5th Missouri Cavalry or Benton Hussars (Huszar is a Hungarian word), fought in southern Missouri.²¹

The greatest journalist success was achieved by the former Hungarian, Joseph Pulitzer, who was recruited in Hamburg during the Civil War and mustered out of the army in 1865. He went to St. Louis and first worked for the German paper, *Westliche Post*, and in 1871 became part proprietor of it for a few years. Pulitzer was only twenty-two years old and spoke broken English when he was elected to the legislature of the state of Missouri in 1869. Later he was named police commissioner of St. Louis. On December 9, 1878, he bought the *St. Louis Dispatch*. Three days later John A. Dillon, the proprietor of the *St. Louis Post*, offered to join the two papers. Pulitzer accepted and the two papers united as the *St. Louis Post-*

¹⁵Lengyel, *op. cit.*, pp. 74, 75.

¹⁶Lengyel, *op. cit.*, p. 80; Allan Nevins, *Fremont* (New York, Harper, 1928), II, 535-36.

¹⁷Lengyel, *op. cit.*, p. 81.

¹⁸Johnson and Buel, *op. cit.*, I, 314.

¹⁹Lengyel, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

²⁰Johnson and Buel, *op. cit.*, I, 317.

²¹*Ibid.*, I, 320.

Dispatch, which became one of the largest and finest newspapers in America. Less than a year later Pulitzer bought out Dillon's interest and became sole owner. In 1903 he announced his intention of founding a school of journalism at Columbia University and in his will he left two million dollars for that purpose and to provide for the Pulitzer prizes as rewards to the best American writers and journalists each year.²²

Emigration from Hungary to the United States increased more rapidly after 1870 until it reached a peak in 1910. The surplus population of the agricultural region flooded the industrial cities of America. Many of them came to cities in Missouri. The number of native Hungarians living in Missouri, according to the statistics of the United States Census Bureau, are as follows: in 1870, 599; in 1880, 354; in 1890, 582; in 1900, 902; in 1910, 14,574; in 1920, 9080; in 1930, 6709; and in 1940, 3841.²³

Most of these Hungarians were living in St. Louis and the surrounding districts thus affording them an opportunity of cultivating some kind of community life. They founded a Hungarian Roman Catholic Church—named after the first king of Hungary, St. Stephen, now located at 1041 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis. The Hungarian House, located at 1921 S. Ninth St., also stands as a tribute to their unity of purpose. The Hungarians have some fraternal insurance associations, Verhovay, Hunyady, and Lady. A United Hungarian Committee has been founded to include representation of all Hungarian organizations. There exists, since 1913, a Hungarian weekly newspaper, *St. Louis es Videke*.²⁴

While the majority of Hungarians settled in urban communities, many preferred the rural life. Small Hungarian farm settlements were founded in Pilot Knob and Poplar Bluff, Missouri. More than two hundred Hungarians are living in Jackson County.

The number of native Hungarians in Missouri has rapidly decreased since 1910 because of assimilation and death. Notwithstanding, the group can count a little growth during the past few years. From 1948, under the Displaced Persons Act, according to my valuation,²⁵ approximately two hundred Hungarian refugees arrived in the state of Missouri. One hundred years after the Kossuth emigration present Hungarian refugees are again the victims of a Russian invasion.

²²Lengyel, *op. cit.*, pp. 84-93; *Dictionary of American Biography*, XV, pp. 260-63.

²³Official data of the census from 1870 to 1940.

²⁴*St. Louis and Her District*.

²⁵Exact statistics are not available.

THE MISSOURI READER AMERICANS IN THE VALLEY

PART VII

EDITED BY RUBY MATSON ROBINS*

THE SETTLEMENTS, 1796 to 1820—(Continued)

Washington County
Potosi (Mine à Breton or Burton)
Jefferson County
Herculaneum
Other Settlements in Jefferson County
Madison County—St. Michael (Fredericktown)
Perry County—The Barrens

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County was organized in 1813 from parts of Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis counties. Schoolcraft, a competent geologist, explored Washington County in 1819, and described the area: "Washington county, which is the richest in lead ore of all the mineral counties, and at the same time contains a great proportion of good farming land, now produces, over and above all home consumption, a considerable quantity of grain for distillation and for flouring; and beef and pork for foreign markets . . .

"In addition to the amount of lead annually made in Washington county, there is a considerable quantity of flour, whiskey, and other articles manufactured. The following is a list of the different mines and manufactories now established. (Feb. 1819).

38 Lead Mines,
34 Lead Furnaces,
16 Grist Mills,
8 Saw Mills,
10 Distilleries, (one by steam)
3 Salt petre caves, (worked)
1 Powder Mill,

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- 1 Alum cave, (not worked)
- 6 principal Iron Mines, (not worked)
- 1 Tan yard."²

Schoolcraft reports that the appearance of the land in Washington County is not good: "The traveller can nowhere go into Washington county, keeping the main roads, without passing over some of the most sterile soil in it . . . The traveller riding along these [roads] is so impressed with the almost unvaried barrenness of the country, that by the time he reaches Potosi, he is ready to exclaim against it, and without stopping to inquire into its particular advantages, rides back with the most unfavorable impressions . . ."

Of the character of the farm land and the inhabitants in Washington County Schoolcraft writes: "The agricultural character of the mine country, although poor in the general estimate, is far less so than mining countries generally are . . . a spirit of husbandry is now generally prevalent; this had been yearly increasing since the United States acquired possession of the country, but has been particularly visible within the last 5 years, (1814-1819). Farms are better tilled, and both the theory and practice of agriculture better understood than formerly. This is chiefly attributable to the emigration, which within the last few years, has flown in so rapidly. Among the number has been several men of wealth and intelligence—practical farmers from the old states, who, at the same time that they have disseminated the principles of agriculture, have increased the respectability of the farming class . . .

"With the advances in agriculture, a corresponding improvement has been effected in the manners and morals of the people. A large proportion of those formerly engaged in mining were persons of the most abandoned character, refugees from justice in the old States; and the mines were a continued scene of riot and disorder, and many atrocities were committed. Many of those persons have fled, others have been restrained from evil practices by the influence and example of virtuous and intelligent men, and it is but justice to the inhabitants of the mines to observe, that in morals and manners they are surpassed by no other district in the Territory . . .

¹Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, *A View of the Lead Mines of Missouri; Including Some Observations on the Mineralogy, Geology, Geography, Antiquities, Soil, Climate, Population, and Productions of Missouri and Arkansas* (New York, Charles Wiley, 1819), pp. 38 and 56-57.

²*Ibid.*, p. 52.

"In adverting to the agricultural character of this country its advantages for raising cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs, may claim particular attention . . . Its mineral productions, in addition to lead, are zinc, iron, ochre, red chalk, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, and salt."⁴

Schoolcraft comments on the differences between the French and the Americans: "The French constitute a considerable proportion of the whole population [of Washington County] and it is but repeating a common observation to say, that in morality and intelligence they are inferior to the American population. The French are uniformly members of the Roman Catholic church. The religion most prevalent in other parts of the community is Methodism; the Baptists are next in number, and the late emigrations have brought in several Presbyterians . . . and a few Episcopalians."⁵

POTOSI (MINE à BRETON OR BURTON)⁶

"After the discovery of the rich lead mine near the present Potosi by Francois Azor dit Breton, a settlement sprang up in that locality, which became known as 'Mine à Breton' . . . From the time of the discovery of lead in about 1775, a continuous settlement existed here . . . The produce of the mines was hauled to the river at Ste. Genevieve . . . In 1797, a league square near the discovery of Azor [Breton] was granted to Moses Austin, and this grant to this enterprising American immigrant gave great impetus to the mining industry in this place."⁷

"In A.D. 1797, Moses Austin, Esq. performed a journey from the lead mines in Weythe County, Virginia, to the Mine à Burton, in Louisiana, and obtained a grant of land one league square, from the Spanish authorities, in consideration of erecting a reverberatory furnace, and other works, for prosecuting the mining business at those mines . . . previous to that time no furnace for smelting the *ashes of lead* made in the Log Furnace, had been erected. Mr. Austin sunk the first regular shaft for raising the ore, and introduced some other improvements . . .

⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 38-39, and 53-54.

⁵*Ibid.*, pp. 39-40.

⁶For a description of the early history of Mine à Breton see "The Missouri Reader, The French in The Valley," edited by Dorothy Penn, *Missouri Historical Review*, XL (January, 1946), 247.

⁷Louis Houck, *A History of Missouri*, (Chicago, R. R. Donnelley, 1908), I, 367-368. (All quotations from Louis Houck are reprinted by permission of Mr. Giboney Houck.)

"He also, A.D. 1799, erected a shot tower under the superintendence of Mr. Elias Bates, and patent shot of an approved quality were made . . .

"About this time a few other American families crossed over into Louisiana territory, and settled in the neighbourhood of the mines. These, from their more enlightened views, and enterprising spirit, were certainly an acquisition to the mining interest, and as their earliest attention was directed to this, the lead business began to revive."

"At Mine à Breton shortly before the transfer, when an attempt was made by the Spanish Deputy Surveyor Thomas Madden to survey a tract of land granted Pascal Detchemendy, a riot occurred and the surveyor and his assistants were driven away, the people, so De Lassus writes the Marquis de Casa Calvo, 'hallowing Viva Gifferson.'"

In 1804 Moses Austin at the request of Major Amos Stoddard wrote a report on the lead mines in what became Washington County. This book is said to be the earliest book written by an American on Missouri. In this report Austin says "Mine a Burton, including several plantations" had fourteen American and twelve French families; "Bell View" had twenty American families; and the mines at "Grand [Big] River" had thirty American families."

Schultz, German traveler, visited Mine à Breton in 1807 and gave a favorable account of the settlement: "... Mine Le Berton [is] the most considerable and respectable in point of appearance, of all the [mining] establishments. This is a thriving little village of about forty houses, and from the number of new buildings just completed and finishing, bids fair to acquire some importance in this country."

Brackenridge describes Mine à Breton in 1811: "Mine a Burton is situated on a handsome stream, a branch of Big river, and large enough to turn a mill the whole year. The village, which is much

¹Schoolcraft, *A View of the Lead Mines of Missouri*, pp. 19-20.

²Houck, *A History of Missouri*, II, 364.

³Moses Austin, *A Summary Description of the Lead Mines in Upper Louisiana to which is Added an Estimate of Their Produce for Three Years Past* (Document No. III, Accompanying a Message from the President of the United States, November 8th, 1804), p. 21.

⁴Christian Schultz, *Travels on an Inland Voyage Through the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and through the Territories of Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Orleans, Performed in the Years 1807 and 1808; Including a Tour of Nearly Six Thousand Miles* (New York, Isaac Riley, 1810), II, 48-49.

superior to those which are formed near the diggings, is built on either side of it . . . The situation of this village is pleasant, there are some handsome dwellings; the inhabitants, about twenty families, turn their attention to agriculture."¹¹

The men who worked in the mines received one of Brackenridge's rare expressions of criticism: "Of the manners of the inhabitants, or rather sojourners, I shall only say that I met here some of the rudest and most savage of the uncivilized portion of civilized society. Perpetual wrangles and many bloody quarrels took place . . ."¹²

Probably the most notorious figure in the mine area was John Smith T. who added the "T." to his name to distinguish himself from others of the same name and to show that he came from Tennessee.¹³ John Smith T. is reported to have killed fifteen men in duels, one of whom was the first sheriff of Washington County, Lionel Brown, nephew of Aaron Burr.¹⁴ Frederick Bates and Moses Austin regarded John Smith T. with the utmost contempt, and were frequently involved in bitter disputes with him.

When Washington County was organized in 1813, "The county seat was located opposite Mine à Breton and named Potosi by Moses Austin, separated from the old mining camp only by Breton creek . . . the town had three stores, two distilleries, one steam flour mill, nine lead furnaces, one sawmill and a post-office."¹⁵

"Mr. Austin made a free grant of forty acres of ground for the public buildings, which with a singular affectation, was named Potosi, in allusion to the celebrated silver mine of Buenos Ayres."¹⁶

¹¹Henry Marie Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana, together with a Journal of a Voyage up the Missouri River in 1811* (Pittsburgh, Cramer, Spear, and Elchbaum, 1814), pp. 151-152.

¹²Henri Marie Brackenridge, *Recollections of Persons and Places in the West* (Philadelphia, B. Lippincott, 1868), pp. 212-213.

¹³John F. Darby, *Personal Recollections of Many Prominent People Whom I Have Known, and of Events—Especially of Those Relating to the History of St. Louis—during the First Half of the Present Century* (St. Louis, G. I. Jones, 1880), pp. 84-97.

¹⁴See the *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, edited by H. L. Conard, VI, 388.

¹⁵Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 182-183. "In 1826 the towns of Mine à Breton and Potosi were consolidated and incorporated and became known as Potosi." Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians, Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements* (Chicago, Lewis, 1934), II, 937.

¹⁶Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley* . . . (New York, Collins and Hannay, 1825), p. 244.

Potosi is a city in Bolivia, capital of the department of Potosi. Here is located a famous silver mine discovered in 1545. The total output of the mine to 1864 was about £400,000,000. See *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Fourteenth Edition (Chicago, The Encyclopedia Britannica Co., Inc., 1936), XVIII, 337.

The first name used for the town of Potosi may have been St. George. In the *St. Louis Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser* for June 11, 1814, town lots are offered for sale in St. George, "the seat of justice for Washington County." In the July 23rd issue, a Fourth of July celebration is reported held at Potosi during which nineteen toasts were drunk.¹⁷

"An academy was incorporated at Potosi, in 1817, to be under the direction of seven trustees who were to be elected annually. Every free white male inhabitant of 21 years and upwards, who subscribed and paid \$5 towards said academy, and who was a resident of the country one year preceding was entitled to vote for trustees of the school. . . ."¹⁸

Schoolcraft visited Potosi in 1818 and in 1819 and both times he was impressed with the town and wrote a favorable description. In 1818 he says: "It [Potosi] occupies a delightful valley, of small extent, through which a stream of the purest water meanders, dividing the village into two portions of nearly equal extent. This valley is bordered by hills of primitive limestone, rising in some places in rugged peaks; in others, covered with trees, and grouped and interspersed with cultivated farms, in such a manner as to give the village a pleasing and picturesque appearance. It contains seventy buildings, inclusive of a court-house, a jail, an academy, a post-office, one saw, and two grist mills, and a number of temporary buildings necessary in the smelting of lead . . . which is, in a great degree, the medium of exchange, as furs and peltries formerly were in certain parts of the Atlantic states."¹⁹

In his *View of the Lead Mines of Missouri* written in 1819 Schoolcraft says that Potosi ". . . is built in a better style than the villages in the country generally, has a neat and thriving appearance, and contains several handsome edifices. Among these are the seat of M. Austin,²⁰ Esq. and the court house, a building erected at an expense of \$7000, and decorated with columns of the Doric order. It has 3 stores, 3 distilleries, (one by steam), 2 flour mills, 9 lead furnaces, 1 saw mill, and a post office."²¹

¹⁷*Missouri Gazette and Illinois Advertiser* (St. Louis), June 11-July 23, 1814.

¹⁸Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 69.

¹⁹Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, *Journal of a Tour into the Interior of Missouri and Arkansas* . . . (London, Sir Richard Phillips, 1821), p. 3.

²⁰Austin constructed a home for his family known as Durham Hall, after the residence of his birth in Connecticut. One of the finest homes on the upper Mississippi . . . the house burned about 1871." See Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, II, 937.

²¹Schoolcraft, *View of the Lead Mines of Missouri*, p. 48.

Of the inhabitants of the region around Potosi in 1819, Schoolcraft says: "A large proportion of those formerly engaged in mining were persons of the most abandoned character, refugees from justice in the old States . . .

"It would be difficult [now] to point out a town or village west of the Mississippi where there is a greater attention to industry, morality, and religion than at Mine à Burton, [Potosi]. There are many of the refinements and even elegancies of life; and in the courtesy and hospitality of the gentlemen, and the dress, conversation, and deportment of the ladies, a proof is afforded of the great improvement which a few years has effected . . ."²²

Though Potosi was in a thriving condition, Moses Austin, important in the colonizing and development of the mine country and the town, fell on hard times in the year 1818 to 1819. Schoolcraft says that Austin lost an estate of a hundred thousand dollars, and names the causes of this loss:

"The excessive importation of goods from the Atlantic cities, and the inability of the farmers and miners to meet the payment of their debts, either in lead, grain, or money;—the ruinous principles of banking introduced by the Bank of St. Louis, of which he [Moses Austin] was a director;—the great rise in the price of lead, during the War of 1812, and the still greater depression of the article on the conclusion of the contest;—and perhaps too great a multiplication of the objects, which engaged the attention of his grasping and ambitious mind, seem . . . to have been the prominent causes which brought on a crisis in Mr. Austin's affairs . . . about 1818-1819."²³

After these economic reverses, Moses Austin applied to the Spanish government in Mexico for a grant to establish several hundred American families in Texas. The grant was made and Austin, then in Texas, returned to his family in Missouri where he died in 1821 and was buried in Potosi. His son, Stephen Austin, known as the "Father of Texas," carried out Moses Austin's plans to establish the American settlement.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Bellevue Valley was early settled by the Americans. Houck says that the settlement was begun in 1798 by William Reed.²⁴

²²*Ibid.*, p. 39.

²³Schoolcraft, *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley*, pp. 246-247.

²⁴See Houck, *A History of Missouri*, I, 372.

Schoolcraft names two salt licks in Bellevue, *Chicago* and *Bate's Lick*, and says that, "The iron of Bellevue is a subject of universal notoriety. In the richness of the ore and extent of the beds or mines, it is no where paralleled. The most noted place is called *Iron Mountain* . . ."²⁸

In Bellevue Valley, Reverend Giddings ". . . collected and organized on August 12, 1816, the first Presbyterian church west of the Mississippi river . . ."²⁹

Schoolcraft, in his *View of the Lead Mines of Missouri*, names some of the scattered settlements in Washington County: "This county, although the seat of the principal lead mines, is at the same time not deficient in farming land . . . Stout's settlement, Richwoods, and Old Mines may be mentioned as instances of this . . . Caledonia is in this [Bellevue] township, where several buildings are now going up, and among them, a house for public worship. Stout's settlement, lies south of this, on the tributary waters of the St. Francis, and is represented as a body of choice land. On the Fourche à Courtois there are a number of plantations, and the lands will admit of many more."³⁰

Schoolcraft also mentions Madansburgh in 1819 as a town which has "lately been laid out," and bids "fair to have a rapid increase."³¹

In the interior of Washington County in what is now Crawford County there were settlers before 1820.³² Settlers were also in the present Maries County by 1820 where, "Joseph Coates settled in what has since become known as Lane's Prairie."³³ In 1818 a permanent settlement was made in what is now Phelps County near the mouth of the Little Piney.³⁴ There were settlements in the part of the present Texas County that had been in the Washington County area by 1820, located in Robidoux Creek.³⁵

As far into the interior of Washington County as the present Pulaski County there was a settlement made in 1817 when, ". . . James Ballew, William Gillaspay, and Henry Anderson, of North Carolina,

²⁸Schoolcraft, *View of the Lead Mines of Missouri*, pp. 54-55.

²⁹Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 228.

³⁰Schoolcraft, *View of the Lead Mines of Missouri*, p. 51.

³¹*Ibid.*, p. 49.

³²See the *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, edited by H. L. Conard, II, 187.

³³Houck, *A History of Missouri*, III, 159.

³⁴See the *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, edited by H. L. Conard, V, 111.

³⁵See *Ibid.*, VI, 177.

accompanied by their families, settled on the Gasconade twelve miles southwest of the site of Waynesville."⁸³

JEFFERSON COUNTY

The southern one-third portion of Jefferson County falls in the old Ste. Genevieve County area. Jefferson County which was established in 1818 out of Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis counties is described by Schoolcraft: "The *sulphur springs* in Jefferson County are sometimes resorted to by persons suffering from bilious complaints. They are thought to give relief in such cases, and an idea of their beneficial effects is generally prevalent among the inhabitants, who drink the water in large quantity . . .

"Jefferson county has several saw and grist mills, three shot manufactories, a tan yard, and three distilleries. The principal farming districts are the banks of the Platten, Joachim, and Sandy Creeks. The southern shore of the Merrimack, and the eastern banks of Big River also afford good lands."⁸⁴

HERCULANEUM

"Herculaneum came into being because Moses Austin wanted a better depot for lead shipments than that provided by Ste. Genevieve. He was instrumental in the development of a road from Mine à Breton to the mouth of the Joachim Creek, the site of the town-to-be, which he and Samuel Howard purchased in 1809. Herculaneum proved to be a natural shipping point for the metal and soon attracted such men as John Nicholas Maclot who erected what is often called the first shot tower west of Pittsburgh.⁸⁵ Austin himself built a tower a year later . . .

"It is said that Austin named [the town] Herculaneum because the limestone strata were so worn away that they resembled seats in the amphitheater of the ancient buried city near Naples."⁸⁶

In a letter written by Samuel Hammond to Moses Austin in 1813 a picture is given of the value of land at Herculaneum. Hammond wished to sell his holdings in the town, but he had been

⁸³*Ibid.*, V, 263.

⁸⁴Schoolcraft, *View of the Lead Mines of Missouri*, pp. 59-60.

⁸⁵From this shot tower went ammunition in large quantities to the armies of the United States, and the victory at New Orleans in 1815 is sometimes said to have been won with bullets manufactured near Herculaneum." (Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 249.)

⁸⁶Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, II, 937-938.

offered payment in goods and he hoped that either Austin or some member of his family would offer him hard money for his land:

"I have been offered for all the unsold lotts in the town together with all the Residue of the tract of land out of which the Town has been taken and also the lotts and Improvements therein formerly Occupied by Baker, Three Thousand Dollars One Half in goods at stipulated advance and the other in money . . . this offer I do not find entirely meeting my convenience . . . Your friend Mr. Bryant or your self may have the same property for the same Price if you wish it and the Payments shall be made as Convenient as my Circumstances will admit off . . .

"My Opinion of the Value of the property at Herculeum offered for sale is as follows—

221. Lotts unsold or there about cheap @ 30	
Each is	\$6630.00
Resedue of the Tract of land	3000
	<hr/>
	9630.00" ¹⁷

Brackenridge has a description of Herculeum in 1811: "Herculeum [is] on the Mississippi, half way between St. Louis and St. Genevieve.

"The situation of this place is extremely romantic; at the mouth of the Joachim, and on a flat of no great width, between the river hill and second bank, while at each end, perpendicular precipices, two hundred feet high, rise almost from the water's edge . . . On the top of each of these cliffs, shot towers have been established. The town contains twenty houses, and two hundred inhabitants; here is a store, an excellent blacksmith, and a hatter."¹⁸

The *Missouri Gazette* for June 19, 1818, advertises town lots for sale, and the following report is given of the importance of the town: "The town of St. Louis is dependent on Herculeum for some hundred barrels of flour, and many thousand gallons whiskey yearly."¹⁹ Also reported in the *Missouri Gazette* is the amount of lead and shot exported by E. Bates: "Extract of a letter from E. Bates, esq. 'The lead and shot exported from my warehouse and

¹⁷The *Austin Papers*, edited by Eugene C. Barker, *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1919* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1924), II, 233.

¹⁸Brackenridge, *Views of Louisiana*, p. 131.

¹⁹The *Missouri Gazette* (St. Louis), June 19, 1818.

factory at Herculanum, from 18 June, 1816, to 6 June, 1818, 1,645,157 lbs. of lead at an average price of 5 cents per lb., \$82,257.83—300,000 do. shot do. do $7\frac{1}{2}$ \$21,000.60."⁴⁰

When Jefferson County was created in 1818, Herculanum was made the county seat. Schoolcraft describes the town in 1818: "Passing the Platten Creek . . . an ascent of five miles brought us to the town of Herculanum. This name of a Roman city buried for ages, gives, at least, a moral savor of antiquity to a country whose institutions are all new and nascent. It was bestowed, I believe, by Mr. Austin, who is one of the principal proprietors of the place. It consists of between thirty and forty houses, including three stores, a post-office, court-house, and school. There are three shot-towers on adjoining cliffs, and some mills, with a tanyard and a distillery, in the vicinity. It is also a mart for the lead-mine country"⁴¹

OTHER SETTLEMENTS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

"Within the limits of the present county of Jefferson, along the Joachim, the Platin, and on Big River a number of settlements were made before the Louisiana purchase . . . Among the earliest settlers on the Platin was John A. Sturgis, who received a grant in 1796, and built a mill . . . he sold it to Jacob Horine and Jacob Donner, the consideration mentioned being fifteen hundred gallons of merchantable whiskey, to be delivered in 1803 at the mouth of the Platin, but cautiously the vendors inserted the additional clause, that they would not be responsible if the boat should sink in the river on the trip down. Sturgis was syndic in the upper Ste. Genevieve district, his jurisdiction extending as far as the Maramec . . ."⁴²

McCormick's Settlement, located at the headwaters of the Joachim and the Platin creeks, began when Peter McCormick opened a farm there in 1802.⁴³

The Baptist missionary, John Mason Peck, visited the McCormick Settlement in 1818. He gives a colorful account of Mr. McCormick and describes the school in the settlement: "Mr. McCormick, an old settler . . . regarded by all his neighbors as a sort of captain, to whom they looked for guidance, though a backwoods-

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, June 12, 1818.

⁴¹Schoolcraft, *Scenes and Adventures in the Semi-Alpine Region of the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas* . . . (Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo, 1853), p. 38.

⁴²Houck, *A History of Missouri*, I, 379-380.

⁴³See *Ibid.*, I, 380.

man, with very little school education, had sound common-sense, and [he] was determined to have a good school for his large family and the children of his neighbors. He enlisted some of his friends in Herculaneum to send him a 'raile teacher,' 'none of those whisky-drinking Irishmen, such as got into our settlement last year, or, sure as I'm a Methodist, we'll lynch him!' [Mr. Bellknapp from Connecticut became the new school master and Peck visited the school room].

"Introducing myself . . . to Master Bellknapp I was invited into one of the most primitive school-houses then to be found in the Territory of Missouri. I was pleased with the regulations, and the pupils were . . . making good progress under his instructions."⁴⁴

MADISON COUNTY—ST. MICHAEL (FREDERICKTOWN)

Madison County was established in 1818 out of territory taken from Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve. In the area contributed by Ste. Genevieve County was the settlement first known as St. Michael and later as Fredericktown.

"The beginning of a settlement where Fredericktown is now situated was made in 1800, but that settlement was then known as St. Michael . . . It was purely a French-Canadian settlement in the beginning . . . John Callaway, an American, had settled on the Saline creek here in . . . 1799. These settlers were all engaged more or less in lead mining at Mine La Motte, situated only a few miles from St. Michael."⁴⁵

"In 1814, owing to a great overflow of the stream [Saline Creek], this original village was abandoned by most of the people and a new one established about a mile and a half north . . . when Madison county was organized Fredericktown was laid out on the opposite side of the creek from the new St. Michael village, on land belonging to Colonel Nathaniel Cook. The place was selected . . . [as] the county seat of the new county. The new town was named 'Fredericktown' in honor of George Frederick Bollinger of Cape Girardeau County."⁴⁶

Peck on a tour of the circuit which made up the Bethel Baptist Association stopped at St. Michael or Fredericktown in 1818:

⁴⁴John Mason Peck, *Forty Years of Pioneer Life, Memoir of John Mason Peck, D.D.*, edited from his Journals and Correspondence by Rufus Babcock (Philadelphia, American Baptist Society, 1864), p. 100.

⁴⁵Houck, *A History of Missouri*, I, 377-378.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, III, 181.

"At night I preached again in the village of St. Michael. That village then was a very wicked place."¹⁷

Schoolcraft writes of St. Michael, or Fredericktown, in 1819: "A mile's travelling brought me into St. Michael, a village of sixty houses, and the county seat of Madison . . . It has three stores and a post-office. This village was originally settled by the French, and has for many years been in a state of decline; but since its selection as the seat of justice for the new county, has received what is called a *start*, that is, has rapidly improved in appearance."¹⁸

PERRY COUNTY—THE BARRENS

Perry County was erected out of Ste. Genevieve County in November, 1820, after Missouri had become a state, although it was actually 1821 before she was admitted to the Union. There were several settlements in the area, the main one, a religious settlement, known as the Barrens, is the present Perryville.

"The religious history of Perry County settlements extends back to the colony of English Catholics in Maryland founded by Lord Baltimore. During the last two decades of the eighteenth century descendants of this group came westward to Kentucky, many of them settling in the Barrens, a treeless area of relatively poor soil in the southern part of the state. Several of these families came to southeast Missouri about 1800, and named their new home the Barrens—a name now famous in the annals of the Catholic church in Missouri . . .

"There the faith of these people laid a first cornerstone for their church, which was not to be built for nearly forty years. In Perryville the aged, time-worn walls of St. Mary's of the Barrens still stand, preserving the story of the handful of Maryland-Kentucky Catholics who first prayed alone in a small log church and sacristy.

"When Bishop DuBourg visited the region, some of these settlers offered land for a church and seminary. He accepted the location thus deciding upon the Barrens as the mother church of the Vincentian fathers for the Western province of the United States . . .

"St. Mary's Seminary stands in the shadows on the right of the church. Although the school was not actually incorporated until

¹⁷Peck, *Forty Years of Pioneer Life*, p. 120.

¹⁸Schoolcraft, *Journal of a Tour into Missouri and Arkansas*, p. 89.

November 28, 1822, instruction was actually begun the fall of 1818 in the home of Mrs. Sara Hayden."⁸⁰

"This institution, [St. Mary's Seminary], the first later authorized by the State Legislature to confer A. B. and A. M. and other degrees, is perhaps the most outstanding of the early schools."⁸¹

The Barrens was also on the Baptist circuit and Peck, when he stopped there in 1818, was not pleased with his congregation. He says that, "... they knew not a single fact about missions . . . A set of crude and erroneous notions had been stereotyped in their minds in Kentucky, about gospel doctrine and moral obligation, and they were fixedly resolved to learn nothing else."⁸²

There were settlements in Bois Brule (burnt wood) bottom, "... an extensive alluvial district now in Perry County . . . [Here] a notable event (at least, at that time) was the killing of one John O'Connor, who settled in this bottom by 1799, by a man named Stone. This is one of the earliest murders in upper Louisiana of which we have any record."⁸³

Other settlements in Perry County were to be found in Brazeau Bottom Creek and on Prairie Spring Creek.⁸⁴ The settlement on Prairie Spring Creek was known as the Fenwick Settlement after Thomas Fenwick, who in 1797 had settled a land grant there.⁸⁵

⁸⁰Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, II, 919.

⁸¹*Ibid.*, I, 257.

⁸²Peck, *Forty Years of Pioneer Life*, p. 106.

⁸³Houck, *A History of Missouri*, I, 381.

⁸⁴*Ibid.*, I, 385.

⁸⁵*Ibid.*, I, 387.

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

When Missouri women clean house this spring, I hope that they won't be too zealous in throwing away any old diaries, letters, or pamphlets which they may find concerning Missouri.

Stored in attics, in basements, in drawers and closets and woodsheds all over the state are scattered bits of history that the unwary housewife may destroy, not knowing their value.

Most diaries kept by Missourians are worth saving. Most letters written before 1900 are historically valuable if the writer comments on his Missouri environment or makes observations on events other than the purely personal.

Pamphlets or booklets relating to home town institutions and groups, old city directories, telephone books, town ordinances, and historical sketches of churches and businesses, all may contribute to a greater knowledge of Missouri history.

What should you do with such items that you find but don't want to keep around the house? Send them in to the Society if you'd like to donate them, or write to me, giving details of the find, and I'll tell you whether they're worthwhile historically.

Somewhere in Missouri may be another treasure equal to the recently discovered J. R. Simmons diary of a trip to the California gold fields in 1849-1850, which the Society plans to publish in book form this year.

Take time during spring housecleaning to look over carefully any documents you are about to destroy. Yours may be the lucky find of the year in the Missouri historical field.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the four months from November, 1951, through February, 1952, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

EIGHT LIFE MEMBERS

Warren, David M., Panhandle, Texas

TEN NEW MEMBERS

Williams, Roy D., Boonville

EIGHT NEW MEMBERS

Bushnell, Sam C., St. Charles
Motley, Mrs. Robert L., Bowling Green

SIX NEW MEMBERS

Boder, Bartlett, St. Joseph
Rosser, Mrs. Marie McCall, Dallas, Texas

FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Davison, Kim, Marshfield
Holmes, Kenneth B., Columbia
Mason, J. R., Fayette
Robins, Fred A., Macon

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Kelly, C. T., St. Louis

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Aker, Mrs. Mary B., Parkville
Barnett, Gordon P., Kansas City
Hash, James Y., Kansas City
Lewis, Louise, St. Louis
Overstreet, Mrs. Emily, Kansas City
Pryce, Harold G., St. Louis
Thomas, Mrs. Courtenay, Arlington, Virginia
Vallette, E. B., Nevada
White, L. M., Mexico

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Ardinger, John, Lexington
Arnold, Mrs. Charles, Columbia
Arnold, George J., Ansell
Gambrel, Harry M., Kansas City
Hawkins, Robert L., Monroe City
Lewis, Mrs. W. C., St. Louis
McCaskill, Mrs. C. M., Houston
Meller, Philip M., Kansas City
Rice, Herbert, Jefferson City
Sare, Ted Owen, Willard
Scarritt, W. H., Kansas City
Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia
Simpson, Morris B., Kansas City
Trail, E. B., Berger
Wardin, Herbert B., Kansas City

ONE NEW MEMBER

Allison, Ira, Springfield	Holmes, Mrs. Henry, St. Louis
Alt, J. E., Columbia	Hull, Mrs. Noel, Kirksville
Anderson, M. Marie, Springfield	Inman, Mrs. Ethel G., Indianola, Iowa
Armstrong, E. G., Kansas City	Jobson, Arthur, Marceline
Aylor, R. B., Jefferson City	Jones, J. W., Maryville
Bagby, James W., St. Louis	Karr, W. H., Stanberry
Barnhill, F. C., Boonville	Kiefner, John, Perryville
Bartels, John S., Kirkwood	Lamb, Gilbert, Jefferson City
Barton, Lulu E., Centerville	Lang, Howard B., Columbia
Biehle, E. H., Perryville	Lavender, F. M., St. Louis
Bishop, Homer C., St. Louis	McNutt, Mrs. William Charles, Pevely
Block, Helen L., Pasadena, California	Meriwether, Charles L., Jr., Louisiana
Bowman, Helen O., St. Louis	Miles, Jesse M., Hayti
Brewer, Selma, St. Louis	Mitchell, S. A., St. Louis
Britton, J. Boyd, Needham, Mass.	Mott, Frank L., Columbia
Brummett, Polly, Columbia	Myers, A. E., Kansas City
Bruton, Mrs. E. J., Bowling Green	Ousley, Mrs. Vollie, Springfield
Clyde, Mrs. Maurice F., Marshall	Palumbo, Eugene, Columbia
Crabbs, Leo B., Jr., Columbia	Perry, Mrs. Lena Hobbs, Morse Mill
Crisler, Robert M., St. Louis	Porcher, Mrs. Mary C., Warrensburg
Crow, Mrs. A. L., Jefferson City	Porter, E. K., Poplar Bluff
Dail, E. D., St. Louis	Price, Michael, Columbia
Dalton, John M., Kennett	Prince, C. J., Liberty
Disney, Mrs. Ellis, Kansas City	Rogers, Warren, Kansas City
Durston, Mrs. G. H., St. Louis	Roper, Paul, West Plains
Eubanks, Ralph M., Chillicothe	Scott, Clive D., Louisiana
Everett, Mrs. Martha, Otterville	Shoemaker, Mrs. Floyd C., Columbia
Ewing, W. Prewitt, Kansas City	Sipes, Mrs. W. F., Warrensburg
Gilchrist, Billie, Cameron	Slemons, Montgomery, Kirksville
Gillespie, Mrs. M. K., Springfield	Statler, W. Osler, Jackson
Givens, Oma, Mexico	Steiner, J. B., St. Louis
Glazenbrook, Mrs. Harry, Wheatland	Stoddard, Mrs. Solomon, Sarcoxie
Grimshy, Earl G., Kansas City	Thaxton, J. Q., Raton, New Mexico
Gwinn, Abner, Jefferson City	Todd, Jim, Moberly
Hancock, M. T. Monte Vista, Colo.	Trigg, George A., Elizabethtown, Kentucky
Harlin, H. T., Gainesville	Utterback, Lamar, Paris
Henschke, J. J., St. Louis	Van Pelt, Robert W., Salem
Hobson, Lee R., Kahoka	Waltner, H. G., Jr., New York, N.Y.
Hoffman, Mrs. John W., Jr., Kansas City	Wilcox, Russell L., Springfield
Hollenbeck, Paul S., Vienna	Wilkinson, Mrs. H. C., New Haven

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Three hundred sixty applications for membership were received by the Society during the four months from November, 1951, through February, 1952, inclusive. The total membership as of February 29, 1952, is 5643.

The new members are:

- Ahrens, R. H., Warsaw
 Albin, Denzil, Boonville
 Allee, Herbert R., Kansas City
 Alt, Cora, Norborne
 Anderson, Sidney D., Powersite
 Anderson, T. H., Mineola, New York
 Armold, Mrs. D. S., El Reno, Okla.
 Ashley, Mrs. William H., Kansas City
 Atterbury, Newton, Jefferson City
 Aus, Nelson Hurst, Kansas City
 Baber, Mrs. John F., Richmond
 Bagley, W. A., Shelbina
 Bailey, H. H., Altamont, Illinois
 Baker, John W., Sedalia
 Baker, Mrs. Margaret Rosser, Dallas, Texas
 Barker, A. R., Lockwood—LIFE
 Barker, Frank, Kansas City
 Barnhill, F. C., Marshall—LIFE
 Bartlett, Daniel, St. Louis
 Baumli, Charles, Maryville
 Beasing, George, I., Rock Port
 Beiderlinden, W. A., Ft. McPherson, Georgia
 Beresford, Thomas, St. Louis
 Berry, Mrs. Elza P., Sedalia
 Betzner, Mrs. Etta B., Dallas, Texas
 Biehle, Walter, Ft. Collins, Colo.
 Birkhead, Mrs. Robert M., Bowling Green
 Bixby, Larry M., Springfield, Tenn.
 Black, Arline, Liberty
 Blackmore, Mrs. Charles, Louisiana
 Blanton, Mrs. Smiley, New York, N. Y.
 Blinn, J. E., Marshfield
 Bloeks, Mrs. Opal, Waynesville
 Bohart, Kate M., Plattsburg
 Bowles, Carol Ann, San Lorenzo, California—LIFE
 Bowles, Susan Michelle, Concord, California—LIFE
 Branom, M. E., St. Louis
 Bray, A. O., Webster Groves
 Brenner, Lydia, Jefferson City
 Brewer, David S., Wichita, Kansas
 Bridwell, Marshall A., St. Louis
 Brock, John E., Webster Groves
 Brummett, Charles, Princeton
 Brummett, Polly, Columbia
 Brown, Emerson, Greenwich, Conn.
 Buelmann, Alphonse, Jonesburg
 Bunker, Richard T., Auburn, New York
 Burcham, Barbara, Glendale
 Burns, J. E., Hannibal
 Burwell, Harry L., Wellsville
 Carl, H. N., Pacific
 Carroll, Ray B., Mexico
 Case, James, Marshfield
 Chambers, Ernest, Oakwood
 Chapman, R. A., Toledo, Ohio
 Chevalier, James R., Moberly
 Clark, W. R., Lake Ozark
 Clough, Forest L., Marshall
 Cole County Historical Society Museum, Jefferson City
 Cole, F. L., Otterville
 Collier, Grace, Springfield
 Collins, C. J., Monroe City
 Coltharp, Duane L., Kansas City
 Corby, W. E., St. Louis
 Cowgill, Henry, III, Monroe, Mich.
 Cowser, Mrs. M. N., Bowling Green
 Crabbs, Mrs. Franklin D., Kansas City
 Craig, Daniel B., McCredie
 Crans, Grace, Macon
 Crow, Robert W., Sr., Columbia
 Cundiff, Ed., Boonville
 Curd, Mrs. L. G., Malta Bend
 Curriculum Laboratory, St. Louis
 Curtis, Addison B., Springfield
 Daniels, Wilbur, Fayette
 Darnell, Mrs. Ward T., Mineola
 Davis, B. J., Kansas City
 Davis, Herbert P., Marshfield
 Davis, Mrs. J. D., Louisiana
 Davison, Mrs. I. C., Elkland
 Deatrick, John J., Wyaconda
 Deaver, Noland K., Paris
 Dieterich, H. R., Maryville
 Disney, Mrs. Ellis H., Kansas City
 Dobson, Mrs. Dixie Dale, Dallas, Texas
 Donnan, G. C., St. Louis
 Dothage, William, Jonesburg

- Downs, Miley E., St. Charles
 Dray, Ernest A., Savannah
 Duncan, Mrs. R. W., Kansas City
 Dunn, Charles E., Tulsa, Oklahoma
 Dykes, Mattie M., Maryville
 Dysart, Mrs. Nell, Slater
 Eckles, Raymond S., Moberly
 Edgerton, Myra, T., Sea Cliff, N. Y.
 Edmondson, Mrs. A. R., Noel
 Edwards, J. L., Jefferson City
 Ewalt, Mrs. Bruce, Pacoima, Calif.
 Ezell, Mattie L., Marshall
 Fezler, Mrs. M. P., Parkville
 Fisher, Mrs. G. B., Osgood
 FitzPatrick, Francis J., Kansas City
 Flippen, Hollie G., Dearborn, Mich.
 Flotman, Roy, Gerald
 Fouks, J. T., Clayton
 Frank, John R., St. Charles
 Frass, Henry, Jr., Kearney
 Frazier, Con, Kansas City
 Gallop, C. Rouss, Mexico
 Gaut, Mrs. Guy Robert, Webb City
 Gayou, W. A., Blue Springs
 George, B. J., Kansas City
 Gier, L. J., Liberty
 Gilkinson, Harold, Palmyra
 Golden, Richard S., Kahoka
 Griffith, Phoebe, Carthage—LIFE
 Gunnels, H. Jay, Jr., Kansas City
 Hadden, Earl F., Montgomery City
 Hadley, Ralph, Lowry City
 Haenssler, Mrs. Evelyn, St. Charles
 Haerle, Rudy, Lexington
 Hagerman, Mrs. G. B., Kahoka
 Hahn, Emma, Macon
 Hale, Mrs. Mark, Columbia
 Hamacher, Ralph O., Richmond
 Hamilton, Mrs. C. P., Richmond
 Hamilton, Mrs. E. Simpson, Richmond
 Hand, Howard R., Nevada
 Hardin, Glen, Marceline
 Harris, Elza, Troy
 Harrs, Edward A., High Ridge
 Hashagen, Fern, Warsaw
 Havenhill, Marshall A., Kansas City
 Hawkins, Robert L., Jr., Monroe City
 Hawkins, Wyatt E., Jefferson City
 Haynie, Mrs. Bernard, Slater
 Heagerty, John, Springfield
 Hemenway, W. D., St. Louis
 Henckler, Herman, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Henley, H. A., Columbia—LIFE
 Henley, Mrs. H. A., Columbia—LIFE
 Henry, Fountain, Bowling Green
 Henry, Mrs. Fountain, Bowling Green
 Herd, Everett, Gainesville
 Hertenstein, B. H., Memphis
 Hertenstein, Charles, Jr., Boonville
 Hewes, Mrs. F. S., Chicago, Ill.
 Hobbs, W. L., Pueblo, Colorado
 Hodge, Loren C., Springfield
 Hodges, Leigh Mitchell, Doylestown, Pennsylvania
 Hoffman, Mrs. R. M., St. Louis
 Holman, Mrs. C. B., Overland
 Holmes, Harry M., New London, Conn.
 Holmes, Kenneth B., Columbia
 Hopper, L. P., Chillicothe
 Houston, George R., King City
 Houston, Miriam Hill, St. Charles
 Houston, Walter Scott, St. Charles
 Howard, Mrs. Arthur, Clifton Hill
 Howe, Mrs. S. E., Norman, Oklahoma
 Hudson, L. V., Raton, New Mexico
 Huggins, Mrs. Earl J., Jr., Jefferson City
 Hughes, Mrs. Mabel, St. Louis
 Hull, Mrs. E. G., Kirksville
 Hunt, Julia Marie, St. Louis
 Huston, Nickels B., Pittsfield, Mass.
 Ittner, George W., Jr., St. Louis
 James, Mrs. Clifford R., St. Louis
 Jannuzzo, Mrs. Joseph, Clayton
 Jessee, Randall, Kansas City
 Jiles, Everett, Poplar Bluff
 Johns, Ray, Miami
 Johnson, Mrs. J. E., Stanberry
 Johnson, J. Eldon, Liberty
 Johnson, Liela, Jefferson City
 Jolly, Benjamin S., Moberly
 Jones, Donald H., Columbia
 Jones, Dwight L., Lake Ozark
 Jones, R. Glenn, Whitewater
 Jones, Roger Q., Sweet Springs
 Kahns, Mrs. Charles, Sedalia
 Karr, W. H., Stanberry

- Kasle, Shirrel, Kansas City
 Keve, Oliver M., Shelbina
 Kiefner, Mrs. Chas. E., Perryville
 Kingsbury, R. L., Moberly
 Kinne, Charles, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Kinnison, William Max, St. Joseph
 Kirchhofer, A. H., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Kluttz, Jerry, Arlington, Virginia
 Koch, Francis L., St. Charles
 Koger, Mrs. D. B., Pattonsburg
 Kohner, Carrol J., St. Louis
 Krehbiel, B. F., Lake Ozark
 Krieger, Mrs. Alma, Fornfelt
 Krueger, George F., St. Louis
 Lambert, Wilbert W., Anchorage, Alaska
 Lambright, J. Ray, Savannah
 Land, Denise, Oakland, California
 —LIFE
 Landmann, Christine L., Sedalia
 Lang, Mary Carolyn, Columbia
 Leibov, Sam, St. Louis
 Leitner, C. C., Cambridge, Mass.
 Ley, E. Ray, Warrenton
 Louderback, Kay, Kirkwood
 Lowe, Kenneth, Moberly
 Lowe, William S., Mexico
 Lynn, Mrs. Ray, St. Charles
 McAllister, Mrs. Harold, Moberly
 McCall, George T., Farmington
 McCall, John W., Dallas, Texas
 McCall, William A., Richmond, Calif.
 McCanse, Thaddeus C., Kansas City
 McCarty, Richard, Perryville
 McDaniel, E. E., Aurora
 McDaniel, John, Savannah
 McGuire, John C., St. Louis
 McGuire, Mrs. Nancy J., Blackwater
 McKeever, J. A., Vienna
 McKinnon, Mrs. Ella, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
 McLachlan, F. R., Salisbury
 McNamara, Robert L., Columbia
 Mackey, Anna Marie, Bowling Green
 Magruder, W. F., Whiteside
 Malone, Robert A., Sedalia
 Manring, Myrl, St. Louis
 Martin, Virginia E., Moberly
 Meinert, Buddy, Boonville
 Melick, Beulah A., Horton
 Middleton, Mrs. E. B., Springfield
 Midkiff, Paul M., Belmont, Mass.
 Miller, Rose B., St. Louis
 Miner, William A., Chillicothe
 Misselhorn, Roscoe, Sparta, Illinois
 Mitchell, J. B., Boonville
 Monroe, George C., Jr., Walnut Ridge, Arkansas
 Moore, Gladys, Hayti
 Morrill, Oscar, Reeds Spring
 Mueller, Frank W., Joplin
 Mulvania, Walter L., Rock Port
 Myers, Ben L., Iola, Kansas
 Myers, Dayton, Kansas City
 Nelson, Harold, Columbia
 Newton County Historical Society, Neosho
 Noland, C. A., Monroe City
 Nowlin, Sam, Montgomery City
 Oliver, Neale, Kansas City
 Oliver, R. T., St. Louis
 Overstreet, Mrs. John M., Kansas City
 Overstreet, Weller R., Kansas City
 Owen, Lyle, Tulsa, Oklahoma
 Page, Phil S., Willard
 Pageotte, Wilfrid, Hartford, Conn.
 Perry, William G., St. Louis
 Peyser, Mrs. Murray, Parkville
 Phelan, H. P., Moberly
 Phelps, E. W., Kansas City
 Plumer, Alfred H., Webster Groves
 Plunkett, Herbert B., Mexico
 Porchir, Mrs. Mary, Warrensburg
 Porter, L. C., Chillicothe
 Potter, Mrs. G. L., Laclede
 Pribyl, Joseph, Webster Groves
 Price, Mrs. Donald, Bowling Green
 Price, Roberta, Slater
 Privett, Mrs. Joe E., Bowling Green
 Pruett, Ben F., West Plains
 Raines, E. C., Jackson
 Ransford, Charles O., Shelbina
 Raymond, Willis, Boonville
 Reavis, Howard, Sweet Springs
 Rector, Stanley, Washington, D. C.
 Reesman, George, Boonville
 Reid, Mrs. D. S., Parkville
 Reyburn, Neal O., Sedalia

- Rice, Elaine, Springfield
 Richardson, Josephine, Moberly
 Richardson, Mrs. Marvin D., Jefferson City
 Richey, Alban, Monroe City
 Riebel, Alex C., Arbela
 Riley, Creighton, Perry
 Roberts, Lorin W., Columbia
 Robertson, Mrs. Van, Malta Bend
 Ruhrop, Ernest, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Rutherford, Mrs. Charles, Springfield
 S. S. Peter & Paul School, Boonville
 Sanders, B. C., St. Louis
 Schmidt, John C., Stoutsville
 Scott, Mrs. Harold H., Fulton
 Sears, Raymond O., Savannah
 See, Mrs. Frank M., University City
 Semple, Samuel E., Moberly
 Shelby, John F., Butler
 Skillman, Roy G., Fayette
 Slemons, James B., Bethany
 Smith, Mrs. Callie C., Memphis
 Smith, E. Paul, St. Louis
 Smith, Helen, Fornfeldt
 Smith, Wallace, Independence
 Smith, Walter T., Chicago, Illinois
 Spiras, Mrs. Essie, Maplewood
 Springfield Art Museum, Springfield
 Stallings, Mrs. Thurman, Mexico
 Stamper, H. H., Moberly
 Stegner, Edwin R., Boonville
 Sterner, James E., Mexico
 Stiefvater, George, St. Peters
 Stiegemeier, R. F., St. Charles
 Stimpson, Mrs. Russell, Kansas City
 Strathman, Forest R., St. Peters
 Stribling, C. R., Mexico
 Stump, L. E., Slater
 Sucher, A. J., Jr., Arlington, Va.
 Symon, B. G., Bronxville, New York
 Symon, R. G., St. Joseph
 Taylor, Mrs. Bent, White Plains, New York
 Teague, Fred R., Savannah
 Teel, E. E., Nevada
 Thomas, Mrs. Courtenay, Arlington, Virginia
 Thompson, Arthur H., Memphis
 Thompson, E. W., Sedalia
 Thompson, Mrs. S. H., Slater
 Tilley, R. B., Plato
 Tomek, Amelia, Portland
 Towers, Mrs. Robert, St. Charles
 Trinity Lutheran School, Freistatt
 Turner, Mrs. Arthur, Richmond
 Turner, Prewitt B., Kansas City
 Valier, Louis, Palm Beach, Florida
 Vance, Mrs. W. Harry, Kansas City
 Vaughn, Robert J., St. Louis
 Voigt, Arthur A., Mt. Sterling
 Waggoner, David E., Memphis
 Waggoner, Ralph A., Sedalia
 Wailes, R. H., Shelby
 Walker, Mrs. A. W., Fayette
 Ware, Glade, Memphis
 Warren, Richard A., Fresno, Calif.
 —LIFE
 Watson, Mrs. Philip S., Bentonla, Mississippi
 Webber, Frederick W., Kirkwood
 Welker, Web A., Portageville
 Wells, Mrs. Harry B., Grove City, Pennsylvania
 Wells, Mrs. Joseph A., Upper Montclair, New Jersey
 White, Mrs. A. C., Webster Groves
 Whitehill, Walter M., Boston, Mass.
 Whitman, Mrs. Scott, St. Charles
 Wightman, John, Clayton
 Wilhelm, Mrs. Geo. J. C., Monett
 Wilhoit, Michael, Lexington
 Wilks, A. H., Sedalia
 Willi, Charles B., Moberly
 Williams, C. R., Parkville
 Williams, Robert H., Webster Groves
 Williamson, Harry, Nashville, Tenn.
 Winn, Charles H., Springfield
 Worrell, Orlando, Mexico
 Wylie, Paul, Sweet Springs
 Yates, Mrs. I. M., Reeds Spring
 Young, Mrs. F. L., Herculanum
 Yount, T. H., Sedalia
 Zimmerman, Delbert T., Richmond

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

"THE MISSOURI RADICALS AND THE ELECTION OF 1864"

"In my article, 'The Missouri Radicals and the Election of 1864,' which appeared in the July, 1951, issue of the *Missouri Historical Review*, reference was inadvertently omitted to one of the most valuable sources of information used—Dr. George Winston Smith's unpublished doctoral dissertation, "Generative Forces of Union Propaganda: A Study of Civil War Pressure Groups" (Wisconsin, 1939). This is to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Smith's excellent work and his original research.—WILLIAM F. ZORNOW."

CONCORDIA SEMINARY HISTORICAL BUILDING

Ground was broken in ceremonies on February 6 for a new historical building at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. The structure is to be the depository of historical documents and official records of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, and is to house the Concordia Historical Institute as well. Hari Van Hoefen, St. Louis, is the architect for the one-story building of modern design which is to cost an estimated \$115,000.

Dr. Louis J. Sieck, president of the seminary, was the liturgist at the ceremonies and Dr. Theodore Hoyer, professor of church history, was the main speaker.

WHO SAID MISSOURIANS DON'T GET AROUND?

Floyd C. Shoemaker and Mrs. Shoemaker have just returned from a very pleasant vacation in the southwestern part of the United States and they recount with enthusiasm not only the unusual sights they saw but the pleasure they had in meeting a large number of Missourians wherever they went. One would think, from talking with them, that the southwest was made up, not of oil wells, ranches, and irrigated gardens, but of historical societies and Missourians.

The Shoemakers' first stop on this busman's holiday was in Panhandle, Tex., where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Warren. The Warrens accompanied them to Amarillo where they visited with Miss Louise Evans, formerly of Columbia and the niece of Mrs. E. E. Evans, and then on to Canyon, Tex., where the party was entertained by J. Evetts Haley and Mrs. Haley at dinner that evening. Mr. Haley is an outstanding historical author on Texas and president of the Panhandle Plains Historical Society.

The Panhandle Plains Historical Museum, a quarter-million-dollar building erected by private subscription, was a point of interest in Canyon, especially since the movement to found the society and museum was inaugurated by Dr. Hattie M. Anderson, a Missourian who teaches in the State College there. Miss Loula Grace Erdman, a well-known native Missouri novelist, also teaches in the college.

The last stop in Texas was at El Paso where E. F. Cameron, a lawyer and a former Missourian, and Mrs. Cameron were their hosts.

In Arizona, of course, Casa Grande National Monument was quite an unusual spectacle, but its glory palled a little in comparison with the state department of library and archives in Phoenix where Mr. Shoemaker spent a morning with Mulford Winsor, director, and came away bursting with admiration for the collection and the amount of space given by the state in its capitol building to the archives, library, and museum. In Phoenix, the Shoemakers were guests of Clyde M. and Mrs. Funk. Mr. Funk is a native of Cass County and Mrs. Funk is on the staff of the department of library and archives.

Several hundred miles of desert, mountains, and irrigated ranches and then that glorious mecca of the aging, and also of Missourians, it seems—California. The Shoemakers flushed them out of every cove and cranny beginning with Ben F. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon in San Diego. Dixon, formerly from Kahoka, Mo., and a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri, is curator of the Junipero Serra Museum, San Diego. Mr. Shoemaker spoke before the San Diego Genealogical Society while a guest of the Dixons and also at a dinner given for him and Mrs. Shoemaker by the officers and trustees of the San Diego Historical Society and the members of the State Historical Society of Missouri in San Diego. Col. George Ruhlan, president of the San Diego Historical Society, presided. Both groups were thickly studded with the species *Missouriana* and wouldn't you know it—several of them traced their ancestry back to soldiers in Shelby's Iron Brigade. Some of those who were members of our Society were: Miss Julia S. Chubbuck, from Kidder, a niece of one of the founders of the Society; Mrs. W. B. Settle, formerly of Hannibal; Dr. A. P. Nasatir, outstanding authority on the Spanish in Upper Louisiana; and Dr. Frank M. Lowe, a graduate of the University of Missouri law school, a Ph.D., a

former Christian minister at Kansas City and Mexico, Mo., and a personal friend of our trustee L. M. White.

An interesting side trip was made from San Diego to the "Southwest Corner" of the United States, one marine league due south of San Diego—the "Initial Point in the boundary between that nation and the Republic of Mexico." Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker were each given certificates declaring them members in *El Orden del Rincon Sudoeste* (The Order of the Southwest Corner) signed by John Davidson, director of the San Diego Historical Society.

Mrs. Elsie Martin and Mrs. Edna L. Lindsay of Santa Monica, relatives of Mr. Shoemaker, were hosts to our secretary and his wife in Los Angeles. Dr. and Mrs. Jay Monaghan, of Springfield, Ill., also entertained them in Los Angeles where they heard Dr. Monaghan speak before a meeting of the Historical Society of Southern California on Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln. The Monaghans then conducted them through the famed Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino where Dr. Monaghan is doing research on the Civil War west of the Missouri.

On the almost unsurpassed Pacific Coast Drive leading to "ideal" Atascadero, founded by E. G. Lewis, St. Louis publisher who was also the founder and first mayor of University City, Mo., the Shoemakers were guests of Mrs. Shoemaker's relatives, Harold and Mrs. Jacob, formerly of Columbia, Mo. Santa Barbara Mission with its priceless records and historical associations was visited en route.

The homeward journey was a pleasant one too, for it included out-of-this-world Death Valley and Scotty's Castle, Las Vegas, Nevada, Hoover Dam, and the sky-city Acoma—oldest continuously inhabited village in the United States. But most enjoyable on the return trip were a visit with Miss Anderson in Canyon, Tex., a farewell cup of coffee with the Dade County, Missouri, Warrens of Panhandle, and a welcome-home dinner with Senator and Mrs. Allen McReynolds of Carthage.

Mr. Shoemaker's comment on the trip as a whole was clearly indicative of where his heart and interests lie for he said: "The Southwest is literally filled with history made by Missourians, Austin in Texas, Doniphan and Kit Carson in New Mexico, and "Old Bill" Williams in Arizona, while Peter Burnett, the Hearsts, and thousands of sons and daughters of our state have helped settle and develop California. But it's good to be back in Missouri."—Vivian K. McLarty, copy editor of the *Review*.

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Boonslick Historical Society met December 6 in the Christian Church in Boonville. Approximately 120 persons were present to hear E. L. Pigg speak on Frank and Jesse James.

The society held its annual dinner meeting on February 5 at the Hotel Frederick in Boonville with Judge Henry S. Bundschu of Independence as the principal speaker. Judge Bundschu talked on the life of Francis Xavier Aubry and his connection with the Santa Fe Trail.

Officers elected at the meeting included: Dan Miller of Fayette, president; E. W. Tucker of Boonville, vice-president; and Mrs. R. L. Moore of Boonville, secretary-treasurer.

The Cole County Historical Society held its annual dinner meeting on January 30 at the Missouri Hotel with 120 members and guests present. The Rev. Robert Young, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, gave the address.

John Guy Gibson, a founder member, was elected president of the society to fill out the unexpired term of Mrs. Henry Guhleman. A report of the year's activities showed that 2,000 persons from nineteen states had visited the society's museum. Three sites in Cole County were selected by the society to be recommended to the State Historical Society as sites for historical markers.

The Historical Association of Greater St. Louis met February 1 at the Chouteau House of St. Louis University. Speakers on the program were Dr. Dorothy Williams of Lindenwood College and Washington University who spoke on "Prelude to the Puritan Revolution" and Dr. Walter Erlicht of University City Senior High School whose talk was on "Origins of the Dred Scott Case."

Preliminary organization of a Jefferson County Historical Society was undertaken on December 12 at the courthouse in De Soto. Sponsored by the Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce, this meeting will be followed by another in March at which time permanent organization and election of officers is planned. Harry L. C. Weier of Festus is serving as temporary chairman of the group and Amelia C. Weier of Pevely as temporary secretary-treasurer.

The Native Sons of Kansas City met for dinner January 18 in the Pine Room at the Union Station. The speaker on the occasion was Col. Lawrence J. Lincoln, U. S. Army district engineer, who talked on "Kansas City's Flood Control, Past—Present—and Future." New officers for 1952 were installed.

A new county historical society came into being on August 17, 1951, when the Newton County Museum Association voted to change the name of the organization to the Newton County Historical Society and to join the State Historical Society of Missouri. The following officers were elected: Floyd M. Jackson, president; Ray Killingsworth, vice-president; Ralph G. Duncan, secretary and treasurer; and L. A. Kelly, chairman of the board.

The Phelps County Historical Society held its thirteenth annual meeting on December 27 at Rock Haven cafe, between Rolla and St. James on Highway 66. New officers were elected: Mrs. Mayme Ousley of St. James, president; Louis Donati of St. James, vice-president; Miss Grace Muller, treasurer; the Rev. Markley of Newburg, membership secretary; and Dr. C. V. Mann of Rolla, corporate secretary and historian.

A special feature of the program following the business meeting was the presentation, to Dr. C. V. Mann, of an Award of Merit granted him on June 15 by the American Association for State and Local History for being the most outstanding individual in the Missouri River states region in his contributions to local history during the previous twelve months. Mrs. Ousley presented the award to Dr. Mann in the absence of Floyd C. Shoemaker, who was to have made the citation.

The Platte County Historical Society held a covered dish dinner in Weston, November 28, when Roy E. Coy, director of the St. Joseph Museum, gave a talk on Indian lore of northwest Missouri. Accompanying Mr. Coy was Jimmy Rhodd of St. Joseph, an Indian of the Iowa tribe. Bartlett Boder, president of the St. Joseph Historical Society, read a list of the steamboats which plied the Missouri River in early days.

The society met again February 15 for a covered dish dinner in Whipple Hall of the Community Church in Parkville with Colonel Frederick E. Whitten of Kansas City as the guest speaker and

past presidents of the society as guests of honor. Colonel Whitten spoke on "The Platte Purchase."

The St. Joseph Historical Society met February 11 and was confronted with the problem of deciding, by request of the city council, whether "Jule" or "Jules" is the correct spelling of the street named after Julius Caesar Robidoux, the son of the founder of St. Joseph. After arguments were presented for both sides a vote was taken and "Jule" won.

The Saline County Historical Society has been given, by E. Harrison Morgan of Gilliam, the log courthouse of the county which was erected in 1821. The society is going to move the structure to Arrow Rock and re-erect it beside the county's third courthouse, which was one depicted in a number of George Caleb Bingham's paintings. The Marshall chapter of the D. A. R. is planning to mark the site of Saline County's first courthouse with an inscribed granite stone on a pedestal. The location is a spot on the Missouri River, eighteen miles northeast of Marshall, at Jefferson, a pioneer village which has now disappeared.

A Webster County Historical Society was organized on February 28 when an interested group met at Marshfield. Officers elected were: Robert W. Fyan, Marshfield, president; Charles H. White, Seymour, first vice-president; Mrs. Hattie McMahan, Seymour, second vice-president; T. C. Bassore, Rogersville, third vice-president; Dr. C. R. Macdonnell, Marshfield, fourth vice-president; T. Ballard Watters, Marshfield, secretary; Stanley Brooks, Fordland, treasurer; and Ellis Jackson, Marshfield, historian. The society voted to become an auxiliary member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Cozad Roadside Park, located three miles north of Unionville on State Route 5, was dedicated at ceremonies on October 7, 1951. The gift of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Cozad, the park was presented by Mrs. H. E. Norris, president of the Putnam County Garden Club which sponsored the project, and was accepted as a state park by Mr. Ben Leslie, division engineer of the State Highway Commission. Senator John C. Harlin, a member of the State Highway Commission, was the principal speaker on the program following the dedication,

but short talks were also given by Rex M. Whitton, chief engineer, J. G. Morgan, vice-chairman of the commission, Floyd W. Sayers, state engineer, and Mrs. Herbert Seifert, state chairman of roadside development and Blue Star Memorial highways for the Federated Garden Clubs of Missouri.

Formal dedication of Buckland Roadside Park, located at the intersection of U. S. Route 24 and Missouri Route 23, near Waverly, was held on June 16th. The five-acre tract was given to the state by Mrs. L. W. Corder of Waverly as a memorial to her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon P. Buck, and was presented to the State Highway Commission by Mrs. Earnest Appleberry, president of the Waverly Home and Garden Club which sponsored the project. H. M. Brush, division engineer, accepted the gift for the State Highway Commission. Mrs. Herbert Seifert of Sedalia and Floyd W. Sayers, state highway engineer, also spoke.

State Highway Commission officials and employees joined with the Hudson community on September 21 in dedicating Hudson Roadside Park on Highway 52 three miles west of Appleton City. This three-acre park, which was given by Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Lawson in memory of her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. A. H. DeWeese, was established under the sponsorship of the Hudson Country Culture Club. Mrs. J. D. Richards, the club president, made formal presentation of the park to J. Russell Ellis, division engineer of the commission. John C. Harlin, a member of the commission, was the principal speaker of the afternoon. Others who spoke briefly were Rex M. Whitton, Harry Schlichtman, Appleton City businessman, Mrs. Maude Lampkin of Montrose, Mrs. Eunice Browning of Appleton City, Mrs. C. W. Kemper of Clinton, and Mrs. Herbert Seifert of Sedalia.

A portrait of the late Dr. Curtis Fletcher Marbut, internationally-known scientist, was presented to the University of Missouri by his daughter, Mrs. LeRoy Moomaw of Monett, at a special soil seminar held in Mumford Hall on December 3. Miss Helen Marbut, Dr. Marbut's other daughter, was also present for the unveiling.

Dean-emeritus M. F. Miller of the College of Agriculture presided at the seminar and Dean J. H. Longwell accepted the portrait which was the work of Ned Etheridge. James Thorp, soil scientist

with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, was the principal speaker on the occasion.

According to the latest information (February 12) available from the National Park Service on the George Washington Carver National Monument, title to the monument was formally acquired by the United States on June 14, 1951, by the deposition in court of money in full satisfaction of an award to private owners for land and improvements.

An oil portrait of Charles G. Ross, formerly a member of the staff of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, Washington correspondent of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and presidential secretary from 1945 until his death in 1950, was unveiled in televised ceremonies, Feb. 12 in Jay H. Neff auditorium on the university campus. The portrait, made from a photograph, was painted by an artist of the firm of Harris and Ewing, Washington D. C. A gift of the staff of the *Post-Dispatch*, the portrait was presented by Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the *Post-Dispatch*, and was accepted by Earl F. English, dean of the School of Journalism, after which Dean-emeritus Frank L. Mott gave a short talk on Ross' life. Others present at the ceremonies were: Ross' son, Walter Williams Ross; Charles Arnold, a close friend of Ross; Joseph Pulitzer, Jr.; Irving Dilliard; D. R. Fitzpatrick; Sidney R. Stanard; and Richard Baumhoff.

NOTES

Governor Forrest Smith's weekly newsletter for the first week of 1952, which is published in 233 newspapers throughout the state, calls attention to Missouri's need for historic markers along or near the highways of the state. Governor Smith also mentions the fact that the State Historical Society of Missouri is starting a program to mark and preserve these sites by asking all history-loving Missourians to cooperate in sending in the names of historic sites of state-wide interest in their locality.

David M. Warren of Panhandle, Texas, a former Missourian and now vice-chairman of the University of Texas board of regents, was presented with a American Association for State and Local History award of merit in ceremonies at the Barker History Center at the University of Texas in Austin, December 6. The award,

presented by Dr. H. Bailey Carroll, director of the Texas State Historical Association, was given Warren for having made the most outstanding contribution to local history of any individual in the Southwest during the previous twelve months through his successful promotion and advancement of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society and Museum at Canyon, Texas, through his stimulating editorials in the Panhandle *Herald* relating to history of the Panhandle and Texas, and his active and contributing interest in the advancement of the Texas Historical Society and the State Historical Society of Missouri.

William F. Smith, 22, of Jefferson City, has a near record of "firsts" in the Korean conflict, from which he returned a year ago. He was the first to shoot down a Yak 9 fighter plane over Korea; he flew the first mission of war over Korea; he was the first to fly north of the thirty-eighth parallel; and he was the first to complete over 100 missions.

Marianne Moore, St. Louis-born poet, was doubly honored in January by winning the 1951 Bollingen prize for poetry, sponsored by Yale University Library, and the national book award for her *Collected Poems*. The nation's book industry makes annual awards for the most distinguished books of fiction, non-fiction, and poetry written by American authors.

The state senate in session at Jefferson City honored Senator Michael Kinney of St. Louis, on February 25, for his forty years of service in that body. The senate passed a resolution by unanimous vote praising him for his service with "honor, distinction, and credit."

Saturday, January 5, was given over in Joplin to the celebration of George Washington Carver day, an annual event in commemoration of the great Negro scientist, who was born near there. Festivities included a CBS newscast, the distribution of newly-minted half dollars commemorating Carver and Booker T. Washington, a Carver Youth Festival, and a program at Memorial Hall highlighted by the presentation of the first annual Carver Achievement Award to Willie Duckworth for his famous army marching song, "Sound Off" (1944). The award was presented by Mrs. Portia Pittman, daughter of the late Booker T. Washington, for "singular achievement which points up the contribution of the Negro race to American culture."

The secretary of the Society has been asked to suggest a list of distinguished Missourians, no longer living, who have made outstanding contributions to the life of the nation and whose papers are deserving of publication. These Missourians will be included in a list of other nominees from the West and South, which is being compiled by a committee of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association to be submitted to the National Historical Publications Commission.

When the National Commission's preliminary report of papers to be considered for publication was recently circulated among historians, it was discovered that only two of the more than sixty names were from the region west of the Mississippi.

Among the Missourians whose papers might be valuable for publication, the following should be considered: Thomas Hart Benton, William Clark and Meriwether Lewis, Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain), John J. Pershing, George Washington Carver, Champ Clark, and Robert S. Brookings.

Two new Thomas Hart Benton lithographs have been purchased by the Society. One, "Photographing the Bull," is limited to an issue of 500 original impressions, signed by the artist. The other is "The Hymn Singer," a characterization of Burl Ives. These lithographs, on handmade paper, are the first in a series of contemporary American artists which the University of Kansas City Press-Twayne Publishers plan to publish.

The "Missourians" of Washington, D. C., a state society formed to acquaint the people from Missouri who are in Washington with each other, held two meetings recently. One was a dinner on December 15, 1951, when Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder was the guest speaker. The other was a reception on January 12 at the National Press Club.

The Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, met January 25 in the Jefferson Memorial. Mary Alice Messerley spoke on "Bryan Mullanphy and His Fund Today." The society met again on February 29 in the Jefferson Memorial to hear Lilburn A. Kingsbury speak on "Changing Times on a Boon's Lick Farm."

The forty-seventh annual "Kingdom of Callaway" dinner was held in Fulton January 22 with William J. McClure, superintendent

of the Tennessee School for the Deaf, as the guest of honor. The McCubbin Award for 1951 was presented to Truman L. Ingle, superintendent of the Missouri School for the Deaf, for his outstanding work as an educator and community leader. Robert E. Lee Hill of Columbia was the principal speaker at the program in the high school auditorium following the dinner.

"The Kingdom of Poosey" is no mythical spot "over the next hill" but is an area in the northwest corner of Jackson Township in Livingston County and the southwest edge of Grundy County. An article by Max C. Hamilton in the February *Missouri Conservationist* describes this unexploited "paradise" and gives a number of pictures to illustrate its quaintness.

The International Mark Twain Society held its twenty-first annual Mark Twain birthday banquet at the Mark Twain hotel, St. Louis, on November 30th. Speakers on the program were: Prentice Cooper, former governor of Tennessee, who spoke on "Mark Twain and Tennessee"; and Dr. Carl A. Moyer of the Washington University School of Medicine who discussed "Medical Science, the Outgrowth of International Effort."

"Mark Twain and Harry S. Truman" is the title of a sixteen-page booklet by Cyril Clemens, with a "Foreword" by Louis Johnson, former secretary of defense, which the author has given to the Society. Published by the International Mark Twain Society in 1950, the booklet tells of Truman's admiration for the famous Missouri author as evidenced in many ways.

Miss Esther Stratton of Marshall, Mo., has given the Society a "Muster Roll of Captain Samuel Smith's Company, C, of the Lewis Regiment of Missouri Infy, Army of the Confederate States of America, Colonel L. M. Lewis, from the thirtieth day of April, 1863 when last mustered, to the thirty-first day of August, 1863." The sheet also includes the payroll of the company which shows the pay of privates to be \$11 per month. Another interesting item is the number of desertions—eighteen in a company of sixty.

The old Soulard mansion in St. Louis, at the northwest corner of 9th and Marion streets, was razed the first of February to make way for the Third Street Interregional Highway. Dr. William G.

Swecosky of St. Louis has sent the Society a picture of the old landmark, built in 1837, which was the home of Julie Cerré Soulard until 1843 when she gave it to her son, Benjamin, who, in turn, sold it to St. Vincents de Paul Congregation in 1844. Julie Soulard was the daughter of Gabriel Cerré, a merchant, who was induced to come to St. Louis from Kaskaskia, Ill., by the donation of a land grant. She married Antoine P. Soulard Nov. 16, 1795. A sister, Marie Therese, married Auguste Chouteau in 1786.

J. R. Bullington, pastor of the New Madrid Methodist Church, has called our attention to the fact that his church will have been in continuous existence for 142 years next March and that he is its 120th pastor. The church was established in 1810 by Jesse Walker.

Little Flower Catholic parish, which includes part of Platte County, was established on April 8, 1951, by His Excellency Bishop Charles Hubert Le Blond; the first mass was held April 9; and the Little Flower Church at Parkville was dedicated October 28. A booklet giving a description and pictures of these events has been published by the parish.

An item of interest which has recently passed through the Society's hands is a Japanese translation of the Missouri Constitution of 1945. It was received by William R. Nelson, director of research of the Committee on Legislative Research at Jefferson City, from T. Ichikawa, director of the Division of International Affairs, Tokyo, Japan. Mr. Nelson sent it to the Historical Society for examination. Mr. Ichikawa stated, in a letter accompanying the translation, that the constitution had been translated and recently published by the legislative bureaus of the National Diet of Japan and the Department of Research and Legislative Reference.

Miss Stella Michel, eighth grade teacher at John Scullin School in St. Louis, had as the theme of the graduation exercises in January "St. Louis Military Life." A number of students gave readings on the old forts and military posts around and in St. Louis and several well-chosen musical selections carried out the military idea.

The Disciples of Christ Historical Society made a decision, on November 29, 1951, to move its headquarters and archives from Canton and Culver-Stockton College to the Joint University Library

on the Vanderbilt campus at Nashville, Tenn. Full time operation with a staff of three persons will begin there about June 1, 1952. This move was made possible by the generous offer of a city-wide committee, headed by Forrest F. Reed of the Tennessee Book Company of Nashville. Professor Ronald Osborn, DCHS president, announced that the staff will be: Wilfred P. Harman, national director in charge of public relations; Claude E. Spencer, former curator who will remain as curator in charge of library and archives; and Miss Christine Buder, secretarial assistant.

A Shepherd of the Hills Memorial Foundation is being incorporated in the Branson area of south Missouri for the purpose of erecting and maintaining historical markers and monuments at sites made famous by the novels of Harold Bell Wright and also memorials to famous Ozarkians. On the board of directors of the organization are: Dr. Bruce R. Trimble, acting president; Walter Bell, vice-president; Mary H. Trimble, secretary-treasurer; Steve Miller, Branson artist; and Claude Binkley, mayor of Branson.

On February 13 the State Park Board accepted from the city of Kirksville a 2,667-acre tract of land in Adair County which is to be designated as a state park. The area includes a 700-acre lake which is part of the Kirksville city waterworks. Governor Forrest Smith, in announcing acceptance of the gift, said that the lake will be under full state control. The wild life and fish management will be handled by the State Conservation Commission.

The buildings and campus of Iberia College, founded almost sixty-two years ago by Dr. G. Byron Smith and willed, at his death, to Drury College of Springfield, have been sold by the college to Henry Thomsen of Iberia. The school was founded as an academy and in 1926 added a junior college department.

St. Joseph's two newspapers, the *News-Press* and the *Gazette* came under local control on December 15 with the formation of a new company, the News-Press and Gazette Company, to replace the old News Corporation. Henry D. Bradley, purchaser of a majority of the shares, became president and publisher, and Arthur V. Burrowes, vice-president and editor.

The "Green Hills Region of North Missouri" is the title of the latest booklet published by the State Division of Resources and Development. It describes an area hugging the north boundary of Missouri and including the nine counties of Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Mercer, Grundy, Livingston, Linn, Sullivan, and Putnam. Made up largely of fine pictures of the region, it also contains a short history of the section and its places of interest.

A May festival to be known as "Maifest in Hermann" is being planned for May 24 and 25 in that city. The program will include a tour of a few of the old homes in and near Hermann as well as the cellars which once were the home of one of Hermann's main industries — the Stone Hill Wine Company. Some typically "Deutsche" meals will be served for the benefit of visitors and a pageant depicting Hermann's history and early customs will be presented.

The eighteenth annual National Folk Festival will be presented at Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, May 14-17. Sponsored by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, the festival is under the direction of Sarah Gertrude Knott.

The proposed Iris Trail, a project of the Lexington, Mo., Garden Club and the Chamber of Commerce, is to be designed to point out historical places of interest in that city. Preliminary sketches of antique markers to be used on the trail were submitted January 15 by David Burton and Jean Alexander of the Kansas City Art Institute and School of Design.

The Ste. Genevieve Sketch Group, an informal association of persons interested in the exchange of ideas and the artistic portrayal of historic old Ste. Genevieve, met at Matt Zeigler's Trading Post in Ste. Genevieve each week end from September 22 to November 15. The group intends meeting again this spring, beginning in May. Paul and Dottie Stauder of Clayton, Mo., are in charge of arrangements.

The Society has obtained from Roscoe Misselhorn, who has a commercial art studio in Sparta, Ill., two portfolios of unusual prints of historic sites and buildings in Missouri. The prints are half-tone reproductions of signed pencil sketches done by Misselhorn,

one portfolio containing twelve prints of Ste. Genevieve, and the other ten prints of St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, and Illinois. Included, as a gift of the artist, was an excellent wood engraving of the *Golden Eagle* which, oddly enough, was proofed the evening before the boat sank at Grand Tower, Ill., on June 14, 1941. Both of these portfolios may still be obtained from the Misselhorn studio, the first for \$1 and the second for \$2.

Of especial interest to the ten states bordering on the 2552 miles of the Mississippi River is *A Report to the Congress by the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, and the National Park Service, Department of the Interior* on the feasibility of constructing a modified type of parkway along one or both sides of the river from its source at Lake Itasca, Minn., to the Gulf of Mexico. An unusual feature of the booklet is the ten pages of illustrated ribbon maps giving pictorially, by sections, the whole proposed route. It is recommended that the cost of the project be borne by the states with federal aid. A copy of the *Report* may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The students at Camden Point High School, under the leadership of Mrs. Donald C. Dean, have compiled a history of Camden Point from its founding in 1848, as a Christmas project. The fourteen-page booklet includes, as well, the history of the various churches, schools, and lodges of the community.

"Missouri's old farmhouses are history done in brick, wood, and plaster." This is the opening sentence in Article One of a series by Mrs. Michael Bay of Milan, Mo., on historic Missouri farmhouses in the *Missouri Ruralist* of February 9. The author goes on to describe the home of the Charles W. Baldwin family near Newark, which was built in 1860 by Charles H. Baldwin and has recently been restored by his grandson.

The battle of the Blue and the Gray is still going on according to reports in the *Fayette Democratic Leader*, but this time the battle is to see whether more Confederate fatigue caps or Federal ones will be sold in satisfying the present fad for wearing these articles. In Howard County the Grays were ahead at the latest count.

The Greenfield *Vedette* has been publishing for a number of years, in the issue just preceding Decoration Day on May 30, a "list of the veterans of various American wars who are buried in the [seventy-nine] cemeteries of Dade County." These wars date from the War of 1812 and include World War II so the list has been growing in length until there were 1035 names arranged alphabetically under each cemetery in the May 24, 1951 *Vedette*.

Dwight Pennington, a visitor to the old Tavern at Arrow Rock, tells of the history of the area and tavern in an article in the *Kansas City Star* of December 2.

An article by Richard B. Fowler, entitled "Leaders in Our Town," in the *Kansas City Star* of January 27 gives the story of the emergence of Howard Cowden of Kansas City from a Polk County, Mo., farm boy to a place of international importance in the International Cooperative Alliance. A leader in the International Cooperative Petroleum Association and president of the Consumers Cooperative Association, he is also vice-president of the Cooperative League and on the board of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

A good article on the gold rush of 1849 and 1850 and its effect on the towns of Independence and St. Joseph, which were the last outfitting points before striking out over the plains, appeared in the *Kansas City Times* of February 5. Robert G. Beason, the author, bases some of his information on a log kept by young Sterling B. F. Clark, who left St. Joseph in 1849 for California.

Another relic of the old state road from Boonville west across Missouri was destroyed on January 10 when the old Seybold Tavern, located one and one-half miles south of Excelsior Springs, burned to the ground. An article by Leone Ford Ross on the tavern's history appeared in the *Kansas City Times* of February 8. Mrs. Ross is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ford who owned the tavern and were occupying it at the time it burned.

The story of Francis X. Aubry, courier and freighter in the 1840's is well told in an article by Henry A. Bundschu in the *Kansas City Star* of March 9. Aubry's most spectacular feat was his record-breaking ride from Santa Fe, N. Mex., to Independence, Mo., in five

days and sixteen hours, a 780-mile journey in which he exhausted six horses to win a \$1,000 bet.

William F. Carpenter of Oklahoma City, Okla., who spent his boyhood in Liberty, Mo., has written two articles for the *Liberty Tribune* of November 29 and December 6 giving the history of the old O. H. Corbin mill of Liberty.

The old Joel Turnham home on the bluff of the Missouri River, three miles south of Liberty, is described in an article in the *Liberty Tribune* of January 3, written from information given by Mrs. Charles H. Coppinger, a granddaughter of a later owner, William B. Arnold. The old home, built in 1836 of homemade brick, is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. S. Dale Brady, who have renamed it Clay-Crest Ranch and who are using it as a home for children.

Ethel Massie Withers is the subject of an article in the *Liberty Tribune* of January 21 which describes in some detail her many sided contributions to the educational and cultural life of Liberty and the whole state. Coming to Liberty as a history teacher in 1903, Ethel Massie married a member of a pioneer Clay County family, Robert Steele Withers, and soon became a leader in the D. A. R., the County Historical Society, and many other worth-while organizations as well as a writer of some note while at the same time she was rearing a family and managing a home. A fine picture of Mrs. Withers is included with the article.

"Do You Know These Missourians?" is the heading of one weekly feature in the "Tempo" section of the Sunday *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* which describes several persons in short paragraphs, leaving it to the reader to guess their identities. Some of you may have recognized your secretary, Floyd C. Shoemaker, as the subject of one of the sketches in the *Globe* of January 20.

A sketch of Dr. Clair V. Mann of Rolla and a story of the old Meramec Iron Works whose history is Dr. Mann's hobby, is given by Dorothy O. Moore in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of December 3. The iron works, begun in 1826, were one of the important reasons for the establishment of the School of Mines at nearby Rolla, according to the article.

Don Cullimore is the author of a series of articles in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* which appeared daily, except Sunday, from December 31 to January 14, on the Irish Wilderness. The first eight

or nine articles, giving the early history of Father Hogan's plan to settle some Irish immigrants in Ripley and Oregon counties, is based partially on Father Hogan's book, *On the Mission in Missouri, 1857-1868* (Kansas City, Heilmann, 1892). The last three articles discuss the boom which the lumbering interests brought to the area after 1880 and the reclamation of the land by the CCC workers in the 1930's.

Two articles of historical interest, by Arthur Jobson, have appeared in recent months in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. One on January 28 gave a history of the old town of Lingo which thrived on the coal industry and then disappeared. A second, on February 18, tells of the 97-year old High Hill Church near Marceline. Originally known as the Brush Creek congregation, it has always been affiliated with the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

The Palmyra German Benevolent Association, a fraternal organization established in Palmyra February 22, 1852, disbanded exactly 100 years later, to the day. Formed for the purpose of giving advice and counsel to German immigrants and helping them establish themselves in a new country, the organization worked under a charter issued by the State of Missouri. An article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* of February 21 gives a list of the charter members.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

A Soldier's Story. By Omar N. Bradley. (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1951. 618 pp.) Missouri's five-star general tells the story of World War II from February, 1943, when he was suddenly transferred from Camp Gordon Johnson in Florida to north Africa to serve as Eisenhower's "eyes and ears." The high point of his memoirs, of course, is the invasion of Normandy and the march on Berlin, but throughout the entire book the author explains "how war is waged on the field from the field command post" in such a straightforward manner and appraises other generals so well that interest is sustained throughout. A large number of excellent maps, photographs, and a superlatively fine index add a great deal to the reader's understanding of the world conflict.

Up the Missouri with Audubon; The Journal of Edward Harris. Edited and annotated by John Francis McDermott. (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1951. 222 pp.) From April 25 to October 19, 1843, John James Audubon and his friend Edward Harris

journeyed up the Missouri to Fort Union, at the junction of the Missouri and the Yellowstone, and back again. Contrary to the purposes of practically all of the other expeditions up the river, this voyage was to discover, catalog, and sketch rare birds and quadrupeds. The diary kept by Harris on the trip is published here for the first time under the usual fine editorship of John Francis McDermott.

The Old Santa Fe Trail from the Missouri River. By Dean Earl Wood. (Kansas City, Mo.: Privately printed, 1951. 272 pp.) This volume is probably the most definitive work so far published showing with exactitude the path followed by the old Santa Fe Trail in Jackson County. The author has based some of his information on deeds in the recorder's offices in Kansas City and Independence, and has described the trail by chronological subdivisions, using twenty maps and three illustrations. The reader might wish to have the material a little better organized as it is difficult to follow a subject in the Index where the pages for the "Westport Routes," for example, are given as 28, 93, 38, 57.

"I'm from Missouri!" Where Man and Mule Shaped the Heart of a Nation. Photographs by Allyson Painter. Text by Irving Dilliard. (New York: Hastings House, 1951. 104 pp.) This modern "gaze-etteer" of Missouri is a far cry from those of Wetmore and Beck for its exciting views of the state and its people and its well-written narrative tell a story that young and old may peruse with interest and profit. Lacking in details, as it is meant to be, it gives the feel of the state in glowing descriptions, both pictorial and written, of the five different sections.

The Dammed Missouri Valley. By Richard G. Baumhoff. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1951. 291 pp.) The "life, culture, politics, problems, and plans in the basin of the 'big muddy'" are admirably presented in this volume written by a St. Louis newspaperman. The program for the 2,465 mile long Missouri River Valley, which comprises one-sixth of the area of the United States and parts or all of ten states, is now being administered by the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee and plans call for the construction of six dams on the Missouri, besides numerous dams on the tributary streams, and an estimated expenditure of fourteen billion dollars. The author presents, without bias, the case for and against an MVA

and concludes by saying that something much better than we now have is needed to handle the enterprise of making over this great region.

James Bridger: The Pathfinder of the West. By Louis O. Honig. (Kansas City: Brown-White-Lowell Press, 1951. 152 pp.) The author, in this handsomely bound book, has presented a warmly human biography of the legendary old trapper, trader, and guide, Jim Bridger. He has added some new material, particularly that dealing with Bridger's wives and children and his last days in Westport. Included are an index and a number of attractive illustrations, some, through courtesy of the Wyoming State Historical Department, and others, original sketches by the author and Cornelius M. Ismert of Kansas City.

Going West; The Pioneer Work of Alfred Brunson. A précis by J. Christian Bay. (Cedar Rapids: Torch Press, 1951. 56 pp.) Under the imprimatur of Edward F. Misak for the Torch Press, Dr. Bay has written this fine and beautiful interpretation of *A Western Pioneer*, the autobiography of Alfred Brunson, which was published in two volumes in 1872 and 1879. Brunson lived between the years 1793 and 1886 and for well over a half century of those years he labored as an itinerant Methodist minister, first in the East but later in the Mississippi Valley and particularly in Wisconsin. This little volume is a noteworthy addition to the Bay Collection of middle-western Americana owned by the Society.

When the Tree Flowered. By John G. Neihardt. (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1951. 248 pp.) Through the words of old Eagle Voice, the Sioux, and in prose that is almost poetry, the author gives the moving story of the flowering of the Plains Indian culture in the last half of the nineteenth century and its eventual decay as the white men advanced. The story is a familiar one but as presented in a warm and humorous way through an Indian's eyes, the reader is made to see the Indian's way of living, his hopes and aspirations, and his grasp of human values. Eagle Voice and his tribe emerge as living people instead of savage animals.

Revised Remarks on Mark Twain by George Ade. Compiled by George Hiram Brownell. (Chicago: Privately Printed, 1936. 35 pp.) Shortly after the observance of the centennial of Samuel

Clemens' birth, Nov. 30, 1935, the compiler obtained the permission of George Ade to republish three articles of his on Clemens which had appeared in magazines in 1910. These articles, together with an address by John T. McCutcheon on the occasion of the centennial, some of McCutcheon's caricatures of Clemens, a foreword by Ade, and a "Compiler's Commentary" go to make up this booklet which pays tribute to Mark Twain's timeless genius and popularity.

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) History in Webster and Wright Counties of Missouri with Membership as Listed in 1951. By E. T. Sechler. (Hermitage, Mo.: The Index, [1951]. 42 pp.) Dedicated to Webster and Wright County Christian church preachers and their families, this booklet gives short biographies of a number of the Christian leaders of these counties, the histories of the Christian churches in both, and comparisons with other churches in membership. Pictures of every church and many of the leaders are included.

Genealogical Guide. Master Index of Genealogy in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Compiled by Elizabeth Benton Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., Kansas City. (Washington, D. C.: D. A. R. Magazine, 1951. 137 pp.) This index of volumes 1 through 84, comprising the years 1892 through 1950 and including approximately 39,000 references, will be of inestimable assistance in bringing to one's fingertips the wealth of genealogical information contained in the D. A. R. quarterly magazine.

South Dakota Historical Collections and Report, Vol. XXV, 1950. Compiled by the State Historical Society. (Pierre, S. Dak.: State Historical Society, 1951. 481 pp.) This volume includes nine articles on the early history of South Dakota, the longest of which, and probably the most interesting to Missourians, is the one on "Early Explorations and Fur Trading in South Dakota" by Donald D. Parker, illustrated with several cuts loaned by the State Historical Society of Missouri. The article is conveniently divided, under chronological headings, to give a good, clear picture of South Dakota from its early days before the coming of the white men through the many expeditions up the Missouri River from St. Louis in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. An index is included but a "Table of Contents" is needed.

The Ghost Hollow Mystery. By Page Carter. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1951. 156 pp.) This is a delightful children's story of a summer spent on Grandmother's farm. Just enough excitement about the "ghost" is introduced to keep even an adult interested to the end.

A Pictorial History of the Confederacy. By Lamont Buchanan. (New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1951. 288 pp.) Although the author in his "Foreword" disclaims any attempt at producing a "scholar's" lengthy reference work" one cannot help but wish that more information had been given on the source of the many interesting pictures and the artists: for instance there is no way to identify Bingham's famous "Order No. 11" on page 42, either as to author, title, or subject matter except that the scene is Missouri. The book is beautifully made, however, of fine quality paper, and the pictures add to the not-so-well-known story of the South during the War between the States.

Henry Hamilton and George Rogers Clark in the American Revolution. Edited by John D. Barnhart. (Crawfordsville, Ind.: R. E. Banta, 1951. 244 pp.) The author has made a distinct contribution to the field of scholarship with the presentation of this hitherto unpublished journal of Lieut. Gov. Henry Hamilton, the "hair-buyer general" who was in charge of the garrison at Vincennes when it was captured by young George Rogers Clark on Feb. 24, 1779. The journal, a manuscript of 166 pages in the Houghton Library of Harvard University, begins on Aug. 6, 1778, when a messenger arrived at Detroit bringing word that the Americans had taken Kaskaskia, and ends during the period when Hamilton was imprisoned in the jail at Williamsburg, Va., June 16, 1779. The addition, by the author, of seven chapters on Hamilton's early life, a good index, excellent editing, and an attractive format combine to make an extremely worthwhile source book of early American history.

Nursing in Ohio: A History. By James A. Rodabaugh and Mary Jane Rodabaugh. (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State Nurses' Association, 1951. 273 pp.) Based largely on the records of the Ohio State Nurses Association and the archives of the Ohio State Nurses' Board, this well-written volume traces the development of nursing in Ohio from a home handicraft basis to that of a profes-

sional occupation, dependent on specialized knowledge. It was not until the Civil War that America was awakened to the need for efficient nursing and Ohio was one of the pioneers in establishing training schools, legal standards of service, and university level education for nurses. A good index accompanies the text. A similar study, *History of Nursing in Missouri* was made by Louise Irby Trenholme in 1926 and was published by the Missouri State Nurses Association.

OBITUARIES

JOHN RAY CABLE: Born in Freeman, Mo., Mar. 5, 1891; died in Deland, Fla., Dec., 2, 1951. Chairman of Stetson University's economics department at the time of his death, he had earlier taught at the University of Missouri, 1916-1917, the University of Oklahoma, 1917-1923, Washington University, St. Louis, 1923-1944, and had been president of Missouri Valley College, 1944-1948. The author of *The Bank of the State of Missouri* and *Survey Bank Taxation*, he was a graduate of the University of Missouri, 1913, received an M. A. at the University of Chicago in 1917, and a Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1923. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

WERRETT WALLACE CHARTERS: Born in Hartford, Ont., Can., Oct. 24, 1875; died in Livingston, Ala., Mar. 8, 1952. Educated at a number of universities in Canada and the U. S., he received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1903 and was awarded several LL.D. degrees, one from McMaster University, Ont., in 1923 and one from Muskingum College, Ohio, in 1942. He was dean of the School of Education at the University of Missouri, 1910-1917 and at the University of Illinois, 1918-1919, and dean of the Graduate School at the University of Pittsburg, 1924-1925. He was director of research at Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1919-1923, at Ohio University, 1928-1942, and at Stephens College, Columbia, since 1920, and was the author of a number of articles and books on educational research.

CHARLTON BASYE CORWIN: Born in Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 18, 1869; died in Clinton, Mo., Feb. 15, 1952. Owner of the Corwin News Agency in Jefferson City from 1896 until 1936, he was also the founder and editor of the Jefferson City *Capital News* for a few years after 1910. He represented Cole County in the Missouri

legislature, 1923-1925. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

• WILLIAM AUGUSTUS DALLMEYER: Born in Gasconade Co., Mo., Dec. 17, 1865; died in Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 20, 1952. President of the Exchange National bank for forty-three years, he had also served as president of the Missouri State Fair board, 1913-1916, as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, 1909-1933, as a member of the State Tax commission, 1919-1921, and as president of the Missouri Hereford Cattle Breeders association. Prominent as a civic leader, he was largely responsible for the initial steps taken toward construction of the bridge spanning the Missouri at Jefferson City.

HARRY DENMAN: Born in Bollinger Co., Mo., Mar. 23, 1875; died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29, 1951. The publisher of the *Farming-ton News* for fifty-one years, he was a past president of the Missouri Press Association. He had been a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, 1945-1949, and was serving his third term at the time of his death. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

CLIFFORD WILLARD GAYLORD: Born in Lockport, Ill., Oct. 10, 1883; died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1952. Educated at the University of Chicago, he joined his uncle's paper company in St. Louis in 1920, became president in 1921, and built it up to be the second largest manufacturer of paper board products in the United States. From 1941 to 1945 he was state adjutant general and commander of the Missouri National Guard with the rank of brigadier general, and in 1949 was appointed to the State Conservation Commission. A leader in many civic enterprises, he was also a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

HERMAN GOVE: Born in Osage Co., Mo., Feb. 19, 1859; died in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 5, 1952. A former merchant and president of the Osage County bank of Linn, Mo., he served in 1910 as secretary of the St. Louis Businessmen's League. He was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives, 1885-1887.

JOHN HOLT: Born in 1903 (?); died in Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 5, 1951. A former funeral director, cafe operator, and farmer

at Fredericktown, he was serving his first term in the Missouri House of Representatives. A civic leader in Fredericktown, he had had honorable citations for his work in bond drives and Red Cross work and he was instrumental in organizing a Boy Scout troop in that city. Mrs. Celeste Holt, his widow, was elected to fill his office in a special election on January 8, 1952.

FREDERICK PHILIP KENKEL: Born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1863; died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16, 1952. The founder and director of the Central Bureau of the Catholic Central Verein of America since 1909, he was also managing editor of the German Catholic paper, *Amerika*, 1905-1920, editor of the *Social Justice Review* since 1909, and editor of the *Catholic Women's Bulletin*. A past president and director of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, he founded St. Elizabeth's Nursery and Day Care Center in 1905. Among his honors were the cross of Knighthood of St. Gregory, 1914, the Knighthood of the Holy Sepulchre, 1926, and the Laetare Medal awarded by Notre Dame University, 1930. He was the author of *Schaedel des Secundus Arbitr*, 1898.

WILLIAM M. LOUDERMAN: Born in St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 4, 1868; died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 25, 1951. Born of a pioneer Missouri family which came to St. Louis 125 years ago, he was a graduate of Manual Training School in St. Louis in 1886 and became a broker in that city, being president of the St. Louis Stock Exchange, 1911-1912. Among his other philanthropies, in 1950 he gave Washington University \$500,000 for use in construction of a \$1,000,000 chemistry building.

MRS. MARY JOHNSON McELHINEY: Born in St. Charles, Mo., Feb. 14, 1872; died in St. Charles, Mo., Aug. 29, 1951. A past regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. McElhiney was an authority on the history of St. Charles County. She is the author of five books on the history and genealogy of St. Charles and surrounding counties, which have been accepted by the D. A. R. Continental Congress in Washington, D. C. She was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

ZACHARY TAYLOR MILLER: Born in Newtonia, Mo., 1878; died in Waco, Tex., Jan. 3, 1952. A pioneer of the old Wild West, he was the last of the three Miller brothers who built up the holdings

of their father, George, in Oklahoma land into the fabulous "101 Ranch" of 110,000 acres near Ponca City. They were also associated in a widely-known Wild West Show which exhibited before the crowned heads of Europe in 1914.

PAUL PAGE, SR.: Born in Eureka, Ill., Feb. 18, 1893; died in Springfield, Mo., Feb. 22, 1952. Co-publisher of the *Lebanon Weekly Herald* since 1947, he was a newspaper man of long experience. He had been owner, at different periods, of the *Lebanon Laclede County Republican*, the *Sedalia Republican*, and the *Lebanon Rustic*, and had worked for the *Springfield Republican and Leader* and the *St. Louis Star-Times*. He was a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

DAVID A. PEERY: Born near Linneus, Mo., Jan. 23, 1881; died in Linneus, Mo., Feb. 18, 1952. A graduate of Chillicothe Business College, he was a farmer and bridge contractor in the Linneus community for a number of years. He also served as a member of the Missouri House of Representatives from 1931 to 1948.

WILLIAM RANDALL SMART: Born in Wakenda, Mo., 1898; died in Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 18, 1952. A graduate of the Kansas City School of Law in 1922 and a lawyer by profession, he was a member of the State House of Representatives, 1935-1941, an assistant in the corporation commission until 1948, and state commissioner of securities since that time.

PHIL STAHL: Born in Boonville, Mo., Jan. 12, 1857; died in Fayette, Mo., Feb. 26, 1952. For twenty-one years, 1884-1905, he was the publisher of the *Boonville Advertiser*. From 1919 until his retirement in 1937 he worked at Jefferson City.

HENRY ELBERT STOUT: Born in Carroll Co., Mo., Nov. 12, 1873; died in Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 13, 1951. A graduate of Central College, Fayette, in 1901, the same year in which he was ordained a Methodist minister, he became president of Howard Payne College, Fayette, 1906-1919, and president of Texas Woman's College, later Texas Wesleyan, 1919-1931.

ROBERT M. TALBERT: Born in Moorefield, Ky., Sept. 23, 1880; died in Sikeston, Mo., Jan. 31, 1952. A minister for over fifty years

and a lawyer, he was a graduate of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. He served as a member of the Missouri House of Representatives from 1933 to 1939.

DRAKE WATSON: Born near New London, Mo., Mar. 28, 1885; died in New London, Mo., Dec. 25, 1951. A lawyer by profession, he received an LL.B. from the University of Missouri in 1907. From 1913 to 1919 he served as representative in the Missouri legislature and was speaker of the house the last two years. He was an assistant to the Missouri attorney general during several periods and from 1947 to 1951 was the United States Attorney for Eastern Missouri in St. Louis.

WILLIAM J. ZALESKI: Born in Cambridge, Mass., 1896; died in Springfield, Mo., Feb. 20, 1952. Following a long career in the navy, marine corps, and coast guard dating from 1912, he retired to the Ozarks about five years ago and founded the *Missouri Mule*. This mimeographed paper in which he "spoke his mind" on a variety of subjects was published with the avowed purpose of making people think.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

LIPS THAT TOUCH CIGARETTES SHALL NEVER TOUCH MINE

From the *Stanberry Gentry County Headlight*, August 23, 1899.

Aurora girls have formed a league, the purpose of which is to aid in bringing about an abatement of the cigarette nuisance, as they term it. This league, the *Argus* says, will have among its members the leading young society women of the city, and they will be pledged to neither entertain nor keep company with any young man who is addicted to the use of cigarettes.

AND FORGIVE US OUR DEBTS

From *The Palmyra Spectator*, February 6, 1890.

With fat cows selling at the enormous price of one and a half to two cents a pound gross and beef steak only bringing twelve and a half to fifteen cents a pound, our butchers can't afford to advertise. But thank God, liver is still on the free list, and as long as such is the case editors will live and the morals and intelligence of the community will be carefully guarded. Give us this day our daily liver.

STRONG ENOUGH TO ANSWER "PRESENT"

From the *California Loyal Missourian*, July 5, 1866.

Corn Beer—Boil a pint of corn till it is soft and add to it one pint of molasses and one gallon of water. Shake them well together in a jug and set it in a warm place. In twenty-four hours a nice beer will be produced. When this is gone add more molasses and water. The corn will answer for several weeks. A little yeast occasionally forwards fermentation.

GALLANT MR. BRANSON

From the *St. Louis Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat*, May 5, 1865.

Fast Driving.—A fast colored fellow named John Williams was fined \$10 by the Recorder yesterday for driving a grocer's wagon too fast. He was seen by Mr. Phil Branson going like John and came near running over two ladies—an old one and a young one. For endangering the life of the young one, Mr. Branson, in a spirit of gallantry, had the African arrested.

WHEN BRANDING IRONS WERE STANDARD EQUIPMENT

From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 3, 1939.

Mrs. F. Brase of Cape Girardeau has a copy of "The Jackson Merchant [Mercury?] and Cape Girardeau Farmer," published more than a century ago. The paper is dated August 29, 1829, and was found in the wall of a frame and brick building razed recently. A slave branding iron was found which

bore the initials "A.F." for Anthony Flinn, a slave owner who erected the dwelling and who lived many years before the Civil War.

The newspaper told of the plan to move all members of the Cherokee Indian tribe west of the Mississippi River by the Winnebago Indians.

WHEN ST. JOSEPH WAS IN THE DARK

From the *St. Joseph Morning Herald*, January 4, 1873.

As you all know, the city corporation has exhausted its available funds for the fiscal year. Yesterday the gas company cut off the supply of gas from the street lamps because their bill against the city had not been liquidated. We suggest to the proprietors of this monopoly the propriety of removing their concern to some other locality. Either the people do not appreciate the monopoly or the monopoly does not quite understand the situation.

WHAT IF THE COW LOSES HER APPETITE?

From the *Bowling Green Times*, July 2, 1891.

A genius has received a patent for his automatic milker. An eccentric, three inches in diameter, is attached to the cow's jaws. From this leads a wire connecting with elastic nipples on the udder, each of which is fitted with a motion. When the cow chews her cud the eccentric revolves like a piston, creating suction in the nipple. The milk, as it is drawn, runs into a bucket suspended below. The invention will relieve the dairyman of much labor, but it is certainly taking a mean advantage of a cow.

THE ORIGINAL "ROUGH RIDERS"—GENERAL JO SHELBY'S MEN

From the *Warsaw Benton County Enterprise*, March 1, 1907.

That Lexington can claim the author of the now popular term "rough riders," and some of her citizens were among the original rough riders—the first of the breed on earth—is perhaps known but by few, says the *News* of that city. But it is nevertheless a fact that the magic words which became so popular during the Spanish-American war, were created by Major John N. Edwards so well known not only to Lexington, but to the state and nation. The sobriquet was first applied by him in print in his book *Shelby and His Men*, published in 1867.

COLOGNE ECONOMY IN PIONEER DAYS

From the *St. Louis Missouri Republican*, April 12, 1837.

Cologne Water—Our female readers, who are disposed to practice a little domestic economy, will find the following preparation of Cologne Water, a very cheap substitute for the Cologne Water of the shops for which they pay three or four hundred per cent more than the cost of this. The principal ingredient is worth one dollar per gallon at retail by the druggist, and the perfumery costs very little. To one pint of alcohol add 60 drops of Lavender, 60 do. Bergamot, 60 do. Essence of Lemon, 60 do. Orange Water. To one gallon of alcohol put 240 drops of each of the perfumes.

"THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE KANSAS"

From the *Kansas City Enterprise*, December 13, 1856.

A Mistake—We are often asked, "Why do you call your city *Kansas*?"—it is stealing a name which does not properly belong to you but to the Territory." Such is not the fact. When this city was laid off and named, it was called after the river at whose mouth it is situated, and the immense trade of whose valley it controls. *Kansas Territory* was then called *Nebraska*, and when it was divided by an act of Congress, they stole our name. We trust that the public will hereafter stand corrected. We are the original and genuine *Kansas*, and intend so to continue.

THAT'S ONE WAY TO LOOK AT IT . . .

From the *Jefferson City Missouri State Times*, May 1, 1868.

We wish to caution our city fathers against permitting the streets of our city to become too clean. Cleanliness is a good thing *per se*, but like everything else it is modified by circumstances, and cleanliness in *Jefferson* is not a good thing. It is a well known law of nature that every individual must eat a peck of dirt during his or her brief terrestrial existence. It must therefore be apparent to any one that a community like this, negligent of its moral duties, and little given to enterprise, must be encouraged in every possible way or our citizens may fail to secure the required number of predestined pecks. Hence we suggest to the city fathers that the streets be kept as dirty as possible, and that any money in the city treasury not otherwise appropriated be laid out for dirt. It does help the appearance of a town to keep it dirty. It shows economy and preserves the macadamizing.

A PRE-TUCKER CAR

From the *Bowling Green Times* May 1, 1890.

A fellow just from Germany to this country the other day predicted that in ten years from now there would be very few horses used in this country. He said a firm in Munich is making carriages to be propelled by gas generated from benzine. Several of the new vehicles are in successful operation and the company is securing patents in all the big countries of the world. I rode in one of the carriages only two months ago. On the country roads we went at the rate of ten miles an hour, but in the crowded streets we moved about as slowly as a horse car. The motor is placed in the rear over the main axle, and the benzine is carried in a receptacle under the seat. It holds enough for a trip of eighty miles . . . The motor is started by simply turning a lever . . . In its make up the carriage is something like a tricycle, having only three wheels and it is guided precisely the same way.

ALL IN THE SPIRIT OF FUN, NO DOUBT

From the *Bowling Green Times*, February 26, 1891. Reprinted from the *Ladonia Herald*.

About twenty-five years ago *Montgomery City* and *Moberly* bid against each other for the *Wabash* railroad machine shops. *Montgomery* was to

furnish living water and a man was hired to drill, who after going down about 2,500 feet got his tools fast, and declared he could not get them out; so Moberly got the shops. But last fall this dry "spell" made somebody think that possibly the tools could be gotten out: and it was resolved to make a desperate effort. So an expert was employed and put to work. He took out about a bushel of old railroad spikes, a number of old gunny sacks and other rubbish and cleared the hole and found an abundance of water, and the well now, after a quarter of a century has gone, is proving a bonanza to the town. Did Moberly hire those spikes dumped in there?

CHALLENGE TO "SOME ENTERPRISING STORY TELLER"

From the *Lexington Weekly Caucasian*, April 18, 1874. Excerpts from an article reprinted from the *St. Louis Democrat*.

The Cave At Hannibal—In all the works on physical geography which have fallen under our notice, not one makes the least mention of the wonderful formation near Hannibal, Missouri, although thousands upon thousands have visited it, and it has been known for at least fifty years . . . A day spent not long since in traversing its endless galleries was filled with astonishment and wonder. The entrance to this cavern is about two miles below Hannibal and one half mile west of the Mississippi river . . . Everywhere in the cavern, the walls and every accessible place on the ceiling, was covered with names. There are thousands upon thousands of these autographs. Among them are A. Lincoln, 1834, and Mark Twain. By the way Mr. Clemens used to reside in Hannibal . . . A thousand weird tales are told about the cave. It is strange that some enterprising story teller has not seized upon it as the locality of some blood and thunder novel . . .

Editor's Note: *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, Mark Twain's best known book, was first published in 1876, two years after this challenge to "some enterprising story teller" was written. Tom and Becky's adventures while lost in this same cave make up one of the most interesting chapters of Mark Twain's book. The cave is now known as the Mark Twain Cave.

ITS A LONG WAY FROM SAP TO SYRUP TO WAFFLE

From the *Kansas City Times*, March 22, 1951. Extracts from an article by R. R. Thomasson.

. . . Though few of us may taste pure maple syrup this spring we associate the name with pictures of men in fur caps and heavy boots wading through the snow of a sugar bush, emptying wooden sap buckets into a barrel on a sled pulled by a team of oxen . . . It is doubtful if you could find it any place in this country today—certainly not in Missouri. Instead of an ox team there may be a team and wagon, or possibly a truck. The wooden bucket has given way to a galvanized pail, and in some of the larger operations the sap is carried to the sugar house by pipeline.

Back in Civil War days we boiled down more than did Vermont, which is now the leading state, with 770,000 gallons annual production . . .

Before the coming of the white settlers, Indian squaws attempted to please their braves with a maple syrup made by tapping the trees with a tomahawk

and evaporating the sap in wooden troughs by the introduction of hot stones. . . . Adolph Blechle of Yount, Mo., down in Perry County, operates a sugar bush of some 500 trees from which he made 100 gallons last spring. At \$3 a gallon he had no trouble selling all he could make . . .

From a good tree on a good day, a Missouri producer may collect as much as 4 gallons of sap. Blechle says that the flow of sap continues from the same hole for some three weeks under favorable conditions . . . It usually takes fifty gallons of sap to yield one gallon of syrup.

SOME BINGHAMANA

From the *Kansas City Times*, September 20, 1951. Extracts from an article by Lew Larkin.

George Caleb Bingham, the famous Missouri artist of the last century, was absent-minded to the point that he found himself in the wrong house in Philadelphia one time while visiting there. That and additional bits of information hitherto unrevealed have been brought to light by Bingham's granddaughter, Mrs. Clara King Bowdry of Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Bowdry was named after her mother, Clara Bingham, daughter of George Caleb Bingham and Elizabeth Hutchison Bingham. Clara Bingham married the son of Austin King, governor of Missouri from 1849 to 1853 . . .

"The stories told of him by my mother [said Mrs. Bowdry] were not of his fame but of amusing incidents relating to his personal characteristics . . ."

Mrs. Bowdry relates that Bingham was an "indulgent" father to the extent that he never physically punished his children—except once. Bingham owned a navy blue cape with a bright red lining that was his pride and joy. His daughter Clara . . . thought the lining would make a nice dress for her doll. So she proceeded to cut it out of Bingham's cape . . . so the artist administered his only spanking to the little daughter.

Another example of the artist's absent-mindedness comes from the files of the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia, recently called to attention by Floyd C. Shoemaker, the society's secretary. The Bingham's spent almost four years in Germany from 1855 to 1859 where the artist painted and studied under some of the great masters of that nation. One day as he walked to town urchins laughed and jeered him. Bingham paid no heed, absorbed in thought. Later he discovered he had put his coat on wrong side out.

Bingham's mother, Mary Amend Bingham, is buried in a cemetery at Arrow Rock, Mo. . . . Henry Bingham [his father] died in 1823 and the mother opened a girls' academy in Franklin . . .

ITS JUST AS SIMPLE AS THAT

From the *St. Louis Tri-Weekly Missouri Democrat*, February 22, 1865.

To Pay the National Debt, Stop Taxes, and Dispose of the Public Lands.

On the supposition that the debt of the United States is two thousand millions, it has been suggested that 200,000 citizens could pay it and thus end war taxation, by a contribution of \$10,000 each. The plan is more easily

suggested than accomplished, yet it is not impossible. It is not probable, however, that the requisite number can be found who will make the contribution from motives of patriotism only. But if, to the latter, we can add sufficient pecuniary inducements, then we may have, in selfishness and patriotism combined, perhaps sufficient motive power to enable us to accomplish the object.

For one, I should be willing to pay the \$10,000 if I could thus end the heavy taxation to which I am to be subjected on account of this war for the rest of my life. And it is clearly the interest of all these persons, firms, or corporations, now paying Federal taxes exceeding the interest annually on \$10,000 to do likewise. There are many persons whose interest it would be, for the same reasons, to pay twice, thrice, or even ten times that amount . . .

To the motives above mentioned can we not add another which, combined with those, should be sufficient to bring about the desired result?

There are the public lands; a source, at present, of small profit to the Government . . . It is estimated that one thousand million of acres remain unsold. It is not likely that the Government will ever net a dollar an acre for them, even if they were not to be given away in bounties . . . Cannot these lands be made available to induce the needed contributions . . .

They [the lands] should all be surveyed, as heretofore, in townships, ranges, sections and quarter sections . . . The Government might then agree that whoever should contribute \$10,000 to the payment of the National debt in any kind of Government paper, should be entitled to draw 5,000 acres of land . . .

BIG THUNDER SAW THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

From the *New London Ralls County Record*, July 17, 1925. Contributed by Mrs. E. W. Keithley of Center, Missouri. Extracts from an article by Joe Burnett.

In his wigwam in the center of his village on Turkey Creek sat old chief Yellow Moccasin. He was thinking of the coming feast—the feast of the ripening corn for roasting ears . . .

Yellow Moccasin had his hunters out in the forest gathering game. At that time his tribe numbered 350, and his greatest care was to see that they were well fed and clothed . . . The feast and dance was to please the Great Spirit . . .

A Fox Indian was coming down the Ohaha (Salt River) from Florida in a canoe. He was a powerful man, dressed in bright buckskin, beaded and fringed. A war bonnet, made of eagle feathers tipped with red, adorned his head. His name was Big Thunder, son of chief Red Cloud. He was on his way to attend the feast and corn dance on Turkey Creek . . . When he came to the paintings on the cliffs he stopped and looked at them saying to himself:

"Those pictures have a meaning. They tell a story. The eight Indians in a row, marching, signify that the Indian is going. He must leave this beautiful country to make his home in a strange land. The paleface, with his axe and plow and rifle, is growing stronger every day. There can be but one result."

In the evening he reached the mouth of Turkey Creek . . . [and went] in front of Yellow Moccasin's wigwam saying:

"Great Chief, I bring you an offering. My father sends his best wishes, with this red belt, an emblem of peace."

Leaving the chief, he went to the tent of White Flower, took her by the hand and led her to the wigwam, where the chief married them.

In answer to the tom-toms and the smoke signals on cedar bluffs, twelve chiefs had assembled for the pow-wow . . . Some wanted to make war on the whites. Little Bear said:

"The plow, the axe and the rifle mean that the Indian must go. I say strike now. Kill all . . ."

Big Thunder arose and replied: "There are two things characteristic of an Indian. He will not tell a falsehood; he will not prove ungrateful. Last winter, when the ice covered the land, the white man proved a friend. Our people will not forget that. I can not make war on friends . . ."

He carried the day . . .

WHEN WAR DID NOT DESTROY COURTESY

Extracts from a letter written by James E. Goodrich, Kansas City, September 12, 1951.

. . . It is gratifying to me to learn that during the stress of battle [Civil War] with the rancors incident thereto General Rosecrans paid such a high tribute to the humanity and upright conduct of General Price. [Then follows a copy of a letter found by Goodrich in *The War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Volume XLI, p. 1011.]

Headquarters Department of the Missouri
Lexington, Mo., October 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Sterling Price,
C. S. Army:

General: Lieutenant Graves, C. S. Army, with forty enlisted men, bearers of flag of truce, arrived here on the 20th instant from escorting Colonel Harding and prisoners captured by you at Glasgow to Boonville. The escort to this flag was clothed in our uniform. I have always adopted, as a rule necessary for my own protection, that soldiers of your army captured in our uniform, should be treated as spies. The necessity of this rule must be obvious to you. I cannot object to your wearing captured clothing, provided its color is changed so it cannot deceive me. I have not interfered with Lieutenant Graves, for he was protected by the flag he carried. I am not unmindful, general, of your humanity and courtesy toward Federal prisoners in times past, but I consider it my duty to express my regret that you permitted this practice which exposes your men to the rigorous punishment demanded by military prudence as a protection against surprise. Permit me also, general, to express my surprise and regret that you have allowed to associate with your troops bands of Missouri guerrillas, without principles or feeling of nationality, whose record is stained with crimes at which humanity shudders. It is unnecessary to enumerate what these crimes are. The newspapers have not exaggerated. You and I, general, have tried to conduct this war in accordance with the highest

dictates of humanity and the laws of war among civilized nations. I hope the future will make no change in this respect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. Rosecrans,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKIE'S WITH HER LOVIN' JOHNNY NOW

From the *Kansas City Times*, January 10, 1952.

Pendleton, Ore., Jan. 9. (AP)—Frankie Baker, who said it was her man who had done her wrong, is dead. No one knows whether she really was the Frankie in "Frankie and Johnny"—the two who were lovers until Nellie Bly came along.

... Twenty years ago she sued Mae West and she sued Republic Pictures trying to collect money over a film about Frankie and Johnny. She didn't collect. ... It was perhaps bitterness over that which led in 1950 to her committal to the state hospital for the insane here. It was in the hospital, at the age of 75, she died yesterday.

... She lived in St. Louis and there on the night of October 15, 1899, on Targee street she took Allen Britt's pistol and she killed him with it. That was after she had gone to the home of Alice Pryor and had found Britt there. ... Frankie always said the shooting was the start of the song.

Why was it "Frankie and Johnny?" Well, sometimes it was called "Frankie and Albert," too, and Allen Britt was usually called Albert, she said. ...

Frankie, whose teeth flashed white in her dark Negro face, reached Portland in 1915. ... She ran a shoe-shine stand in Portland for many years. ... Small and slight, she sat in her off hours at Portland in a dimly lighted room playing solitaire or peering out through the curtains. ... She always thought there was something nice about being a part of a folk song. Except there should have been money in it.

Editors Note: If one were asked to name a native American folk song which has attained the status of a legend, most person's first thought would probably be of "Frankie and Johnny." John and Alan Lomax in their *American Ballads and Folk Songs* cite 300 variants of the song in the collection of Robert A. Gordon; practically every book of ballads lists a number of versions of it; and Carl Sandburg says of it—"If America has a classical gutter song, it is the one that tells of Frankie and her man." It may be that the song is an American parallel of European ballads of low life or it may have risen from a murder at Natchez, Miss., in the 1840s, but many authorities believe that it sprang from the killing, by Frankie Baker, of her lover in the St. Louis Negro underworld of 1899. Dramatized by John Huston in a New York play by the same name in 1930, the ballad with its elemental story is sung in more or less "respectable" versions in bawdy houses around the world, among the hill folk of the Ozarks, and on college campuses in America. It bids fair to become, if it is not already, the best known of America's folk ballads.

EARLY DAYS IN AUDRAIN COUNTY

From the *Mexico Evening Ledger*, October 11, 1951. Extracts from the reminiscences of the late Rufus Pearson published by the *Mexico Intelligencer* in 1907.

The settlement for miles about the site of Mexico was known elsewhere as "Salt River" and the people were called "Salt River Tigers." . . .

The first church of the region was on the old well-known site of the Hopewell church of the Baptists . . . Of course it had two front doors, one for the entrance of the women and one for the men. The sexes sat on different sides in those days . . . By the way, even the larger homes, where there were chambers upstairs, had a solid wall of logs between the rooms of the young men and those of the young ladies . . .

Fine shoes were hard to obtain, and the ladies wore on week days those made by the local cobbler. Therefore it was not unusual to see young ladies, just before they reached the church, take off the everyday shoes which had been used on the rough road, and put on the Sunday ones, before entering the congregation . . .

We made our rope lines for driving, then, out of the tow—nearly every farmer having his individual rope walk. It took three men, all working at once, to make one rope with the machinery of that day. Naturally, rope was pretty expensive and such a thing as two lines to a horse, or a line to each horse when two were worked double, was unknown . . . In a double team, hitched then to plows in most places, the left horse was so guided with the rope and the other was shoved or pulled with a guide stick running from the breast of the first to the bit of the second . . .

The horse-collars were home made of wet shucks plaited into three-ply strips and sewed together with much skill, making an easy cushion. It was not an infrequent thing, when teams were left standing, for the farmer to find on his return that one horse had eaten the collar entirely off the other. Sometimes collars were made of the bark of the linden tree.

. . . The immense growth of the prairie grass was the cause of fires in the fall that were simply appalling in their destructiveness and grand in appearance . . . Their roar could be heard for miles, and their speed over the prairie . . . excelled that of the usual horse . . .

With the slow ox team we used to go from here to St. Louis for goods. The round trip took three weeks . . . One cargo in exchange was a wagon load of hickory nuts which sold then at about one dollar per bushel . . .

We had no stamps of course then and no envelopes . . . When money was sent, a bill was cut in two and one half was sent in one letter and the other half in the next. Then the halves were sewed together, and the bill passed as good as ever . . .

In traveling through the county a man had to start so as to make the settlements overnight. But in summer this order had to be reversed on account of the abundance of the greenhead flies on the prairie stretches; and therefore the traveling was mainly at night. It was impossible to cross the prairies in the day time, because these pests actually bled a horse till he was weak, or harrassed him till he was unmanageable—becoming so frantic, often

as to roll with his rider in the high grass. In like manner the fields had to be cultivated before sunrise, or after dark . . .

Chills and fever prevailed to a very great extent . . . The chief local remedy was boneset tea . . . After the first chill, the 7th, 11th, and the 21st were the days of probable recurrence and a man would make no serious engagements on those days . . .

A NEGRO TRAGEDY

From the *Liberty Tribune*, September 27, 1951. Extracts from an article by Robert S. Withers.

On a half-cleared farm in Todd County in the State of Kentucky stood the log cabin homestead of Henry Horn . . . On the other side of the hill that sloped to meet the creek was [Jacob] Ramsey's home . . . Back and forth across the creek these two pioneer families "neighbored" . . .

On the death of the father of Horn's wife in Old Virginia, Horn had gone to Virginia and brought back to Kentucky . . . his wife's inheritance, a number of slaves.

Among the number was Millie, six years old, black, fat and happy . . . Time passed quickly as Millie grew to be a strong, buxom girl, at the Horn homestead.

Now Ramsey's wife had had trouble with her second baby and the family doctor advised that a wet nurse be provided for the child. Acting on the doctor's advice, Ramsey had gone to a slave mart over in Logan County and had bought a Negro woman of unusual physique, who was nursing a vigorous boy a few weeks old . . .

In the friendly days of the Horn and Ramsey families, these two young Negroes, Millie and John, had grown up together and married. Their cabin was on Horn's place . . .

When the days of unfriendliness came upon these two pioneer families, for reasons unrecorded, Horn, partly because he was a sensitive, fine character and partly because the call of the West was ever present in the heart of the pioneer, decided to answer this call and move on . . . Horn was resolved to swallow his pride and make every possible effort to prevent the separation of Millie and John.

He crossed the boundary creek and went to Ramsey who was making clapboards . . . "Ramsey," said Horn, "I'm a goin' to move out to Missouri and I been thinkin' about John and Millie . . . It just seems as if they ought not to be separated. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll buy or sell. You can buy Millie or I'll buy John."

. . . "I ain't neither sellin' ner buyin'," said Ramsey and that was final.

A few weeks after this final conversation with Ramsey, Horn completed his arrangements to move to Missouri . . . Millie sat on the last load of belongings and waved the fat hand of their baby at John who stood in front of their deserted cabin . . .

After many weeks the creaking, wooden spindled ox wagons came to a stop in Johnson County, Missouri . . . Cabins for the Horn household soon were erected . . .

One bright moonlight night, [Horn's] eldest son on returning from a dance awakened his father in great agitation. "Father!" he cried, "I saw John! He crossed from the barn to Millie's cabin." . . .

The father arose, dressed and went out . . . He walked around the cabin and opened the door. There in the glare of the fire place sat John . . . how did he find out where to come? . . . how did he manage to cover those 550 miles? . . . how did he, the personal property of a master, traverse this country with the eyes of every man trained to watch for runaway Negroes . . .?

"John!", [Horn] said, "How long you been here?" John's answer was, "Bout a week." Horn said, "Well, John, you can't stay here, that is certain. . . . In the morning you come to the house and I'll give you some money and I'll give you a letter saying what you are and where you're going. I think this will pass you through . . .

In the morning, John got his money and pass, and was on the way early . . .

A few days later Henry Horn went fishing on Blackwater River and didn't return at nightfall. The sturdy sons searched the beautiful stream all night long . . . The next day neighbors joined in the search. They came to a trace of something having been dragged along the ground and following this a short distance they came upon the body of Horn buried in a little hollow and covered lightly with leaves and dirt.

At once the sons suspected John and on their return home questioned Millie, who broke down and admitted that John hadn't gone back to Kentucky . . .

The news spread and a thorough combing was given the sparsely settled region by frontiersmen . . . John was located in an abandoned cabin.

The first man to approach the cabin was shot dead . . . Within a few minutes a roaring fire was licking the logs and climbing to the roof. A few minutes later, the door was thrown open and John dashed across the yards of cleared ground that separated the cabin from the forest . . . John gained the forest but the trail was too hot . . . Within the hour John was brought to bay in another deserted cabin which stood in the center of a larger clearing . . .

Soon a brush fire was crackling on the back side of the cabin . . . Suddenly the door was snatched open and John ran from the house, his clothing smoking . . . This time the guns of the pioneers didn't miss their target. The magnificent body, riddled with bullets, crumpled in mid-air . . . John had paid the price of his loyalty to Millie.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

The Arkansas Historical Quarterly, Autumn: "A Confederate Hero: General William Y. Slack," by Hal Bridges; "Heterodox Thought in Mark Twain's Hannibal," by Alexander E. Jones.

Bulletin Missouri Historical Society, October: "Missouri Prize-Fighting in the 1860's," by Paul Magriel; "Ezekiel Williams of Boon's Lick," by Frederic E. Voelker; "How Goes The Harding Fever?" by John Francis McDermott; "The Jews in St. Louis," by Isidor Bush; "Omer Francois Guibourd's Diary," translated by Mrs. Max W. Meyer.

- Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly*, January: "Life and Work of Henry C. Schwan as Pastor and Missionary," by Everette W. Meier.
- History News*, December: "Museum Survey" [comments on museum survey by the State Historical Society of Missouri].
- Mark Twain Quarterly*, Winter: "Was Mark Twain Influenced by the Prolog to 'Don Quixote,'" by Sister Mary Teresa Roades.
- Memoir of the Missouri Archaeological Society*, December: "The Table Rock Basin in Barry County, Missouri," by Lee M. Adams.
- Minnesota History*, Winter: "Lewis' 'Mississippithal' in English," by Bertha L. Heilbron.
- National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, December: "A Belated Census of Earliest Settlers of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri," compiled by Rev. Wm. J. Gammon.
- The Pennsylvania Magazine*, January: "Anna Dickinson, Mark Twain, and Bret Harte," by James Harvey Young.
- The Texas Press Messenger*, December: "D. M. Warren Honored by Texas Historians."
- The Twainian*, September-October: "Mark's Marginal Notes on Macaulay"; "More Tales About Twain in Nevada," by Austin E. Hutcheson.
- Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, January 12: "It Would be a Valuable Cover—If," [a Confederate stamp on a St. Louis cover], by H. A. Trexler.

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